THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 80. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposi tions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

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Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

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Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect all diseases for which it is recommended.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—ex tracto—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic,

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia,

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal,

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his medicines rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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THIRD EDITION

NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

Report of the Military Commission

THE ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRIME.

The Massacre Planned by Supporters of Johnson's Policy.

THE ALARM BELL RUNG AS A SIGNAL FOR A GENERAL ATTACK.

Three-Fourths of the Police ex-Rebel Soldiers.

"Is All of Hays' Brigade Up?" "No; If it had Been, Not One Would Have Escaped."

Andrew Johnson's Defense of the Massacre Refuted by the Facts.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The following is the report of the Military Commission appointed to investigate the causes of the late riots, as furnished to the War Department:—

SIR:—The Board having maturely considered the evidence, would respectfully report as follows:—

The immediate causes of this riot, which the Board are directed to investigate, are, in their opinion, to be found in the violent feelings of hostility towards the so-called Convention of 1864, which has for some time prevailed in the community, and which was finally, by the course of events, fanned into the flame of an actual outbreak of riot, bloodshed, and massacre.

In the excited state of public feeling before described, Mayor Monroe applies by letter to General Baird, to know if he can be allowed to disperse this alleged unlawful assembly by the arrest of its members by his police. General Baird replies in effect, that it is not for the Mayor to decide that these citizens are criminals, and that he will not permit the arrest, but that if a riotous attack on the assembly be anticipated, which the police may be unable to quell or prevent, in that case the whole of the military power will be furnished, if required, to assist in keeping the peace. But Mayor Monroe makes no application for military aid. General Baird also states his objections to allowing the arrest by the sheriff, but promises to telegraph to Washington for instructions. He does so telegraph and receives no answer. The other party telegraphs, and are answered that the military will be expected to sustain the Courts.

This does not remove General Baird's objections to the arrest. It is agreed that the sheriff shall not make the arrests, but that General Baird shall endorse his objections on the warrant, and forward the whole case to Washington. So far, nothing said of a riot, except General Baird's offer of troops should one be anticipated. General Baird is unwilling to assume the attitude of protecting the assembly unless called on by the civil authorities to aid in preventing or suppressing a riot.

Let us now compare the evidence as to when and by whom he was so called on.

Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies says:—

"I then mentioned to the General whether he would not have troops in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute that day to prevent any disturbance. This was the day of the riot. It must have been toward 10 o'clock when I made the request. General Baird seemed pleased with it, because coming from our side. He said he would do so with pleasure, and gave immediate orders. When I left I stepped up into the Mayor's office to see if troops had been sent. I did not say what troops. I only asked for troops. When I made that statement to the Mayor, he seemed pleased with the arrangement. This was about 11 o'clock."

See, also, Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies' letter of July 30:—

"After leaving you, I called upon the Mayor, who was pleased to hear of the co-operation he could have from the military department."

Major-General Baird says:—

"Soon after 11 o'clock, the Lieutenant-Governor called upon me. I told the Governor the dispositions I had made of the troops. I said also that if I was not afraid my actions would be misinterpreted, and that it would be said that I was guarding the Convention, I would have been glad to have posted a few soldiers in the street. Governor Voorhies expressed pleasure, and agreed to this with pleasure, and said that he would be glad to have them, and that he would see that my motives were not misinterpreted. I then said I would send for a few companies. This was the first understanding between me and any one, and the first proposition made with regard to having troops present. Shortly after 2 o'clock Mayor Monroe came hurriedly to see me. He asked when the troops I spoke of bringing up would arrive. I said that I expected them; that they ought to be in Canal street by that very time. He then asked me, "Will they be white troops? will they act along with the police?" I replied that a part of them would be white troops—the 1st Infantry—and that I would use them to put down the riot, no matter who was concerned in it. At no time did he ask me for the assistance of troops, with the exception of the request implied in these three interrogatories."

Mayor Monroe says:—

"On Saturday previous to the Convention, I called on General Baird, and gave him to understand I feared a difficulty provided there were not a few United States troops sent there to preserve order, knowing full well there was a bad feeling existing between my police, and the negroes and those who favored the Convention. It was previously agreed, before Saturday, between General Baird and myself, that a small force of troops would be sent to the Mechanics' Institute. I relied on my proclamation to keep at least the white people away. General Baird informed me that he would send a small detachment of troops. I told him if such was the case, the Convention might assemble. On the morning of the assembling, every ten minutes I sent a messenger to report to me whether the military had yet got there or not. This was about 10 o'clock. To my surprise they continued to return and report that the military had not yet arrived, as had been agreed upon between General Baird and myself. I informed General Baird on Friday and on Saturday that this Convention was to assemble at 12 o'clock on Monday, and it would be necessary to have them there previous to that hour; and he informed me that he would have a small detachment of white troops there on Monday morning, before the hour of 12 o'clock. Expecting they would come, I allowed no policeman to go there" etc.

Major-General Baird says:—

"The first communication I had was a letter from Mayor Monroe (on file). The next communication was on Saturday, the 28th, when Mayor Monroe called upon me, and introduced Lieut. Gov. Voorhies. No request whatever was made to me for troops at that interview."

This interview is minutely described by the General and Lieutenant-Governor. Its object was to induce the General to allow the arrest of the Convention. The subject of troops or apprehended riot was not alluded to. It will be observed that the only essential difference between Lieut.-Gov. Voorhies and Gen. Baird on this point is as to which first proposed on Monday the sending of troops. The agreement is made. Voorhies goes to the Mayor and tells him of it, and the Mayor is pleased to hear of it.

Mayor Monroe swears that General Baird promised and agreed to and with him, on Friday and on Saturday, to send troops.

General Baird swears that he never so promised or agreed with him or any one, except with Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies on the morning of the riot.

Compare also the testimony of Mayor Monroe, and General Herron, in regard to the meeting in the Mayor's parlor, and the employment of police and military.

See also the testimony of Chief of Police Adams, who details the instructions he received from the Mayor, and his orders to keep the police away and reasons therefor, but in which appears no word of submission to expected military aid. This testimony was given before that of Mayor Monroe.

Supposing General Baird and Mayor Monroe to be of equal credibility under oath, the evidence of Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies, General Herron, and Chief of Police Adams, is sufficient to indicate on which side the false swearing lies.

Let us now consider a little the further evidence bearing upon General Baird's action in regard to the troops.

The civil authority propose to disperse and arrest the Convention first, by the city police, next by the sheriff's posse, and request the military not to interfere. General Baird telegraphs at once for instructions. He receives no answer. The civil authorities receive a despatch, which they interpret to mean that General Baird is not to prevent the arrests. General Baird's objections are not removed, and it is agreed that the Convention shall meet unmolested, and that on the sheriff's warrant General Baird shall indorse his objections, and forward the papers to Washington. So far, no application for troops or desire for military assistance is made or hinted at by the civil authorities.

But General Baird thinks it prudent to have on that day water transportation in instant readiness to bring up the troops if required. Had he, without the slightest request from the civil authorities or intimation that they were not ample competent to keep the peace—had he brought up the troops and stationed them around the building, the riot would have been prevented, but this course would have been complained of as uncalled-for usurpation, would have been construed into taking sides with the Convention, and in General Baird's opinion would not have received the approval of his superiors.

On the morning of the riot General Baird is under the impression, shared by members of this Commission, and known by them to have been prevalent, that the hour of meeting was to be 6 P. M. Mayor Monroe's particular in his applications for troops had stated the hour of meeting to be 12, but the Commission have already given their reasons for discrediting this witness, and for believing that such alleged applications were never made.

At last, at some time between 10 and 12 on Monday morning, Governor Voorhies assents to, or General Baird proposes the sending of troops. It is assented to, and now, for the first time, General Baird has the request or sanction of the civil power for the presence of his troops. He does not wait for a formal requisition, nor does he ask why the Lieutenant-Governor acts in the place of the Governor. He sends a messenger at once for troops, and tells the Lieutenant Governor he will have them in the street an hour before the Convention met.

He thinks that, if the Governor noticed this remark, he must have seen that there was an error about the time, as it was then nearly 12 o'clock. From that time it cannot be denied that General Baird used every effort to hasten the arrival of the troops, who did not, unfortunately, come up until the slaughter was over, and the riot had ceased at that point.

On a review of this evidence, the Board cannot but decide that no blame should be attached to General Baird for his action in the premises. Under the impression that the hour of meeting was six, the troops had not quitted the barracks, and shortly before twelve the General receives for the first time the request or sanction of the civil authorities for their appearance. It was then too late.

Before proceeding further in the discussion of the events on the day of the riots, the Board would consider some of the exciting causes by which, in their opinion, the passions of a large portion of the community had become inflamed to the highest point against this so-called Convention, and the negro-suffrage party by which it was supported. They were, in the opinion of the Board, the tone of the press for some time past, whose hardly concealed threats pointed clearly to violence.

The published charge of Judge Abel to the Grand Jury; Mayor Monroe's declared intention to employ his police against the Convention, unless prevented by the military; the speeches made at the universal suffrage meeting of Friday night, and the exaggerated and incorrect reports thereof published in the papers—all these combined, in the opinion of the Board, to produce a conviction among the large class always ready for violence, that this meeting might be considered as in the condition or status of complete outlawry, with no right to protection, and fair game for the pistol and the knife. With regard to the meeting on Friday night, there can be no doubt that it exercised a highly exasperating influence on the minds of the opponents of Convention.

Negro suffrage was openly advocated, violent speeches were made in which "Rebels" were denounced, and there can be no doubt that a most ill-advised appeal was made by one speaker to the negroes to 'come in their might" on the next Monday to the meeting of the Convention. In one respect, this meeting was certainly incendiary in its effect. It fired into absolute fury the smouldering wrath of the classes alluded to, against the Convention party, and, by bringing a procession of negroes to the Hall, gave an occasion and pretext for the contemplated and premeditated attack. As an indication of the intensity of feeling thus excited, may be mentioned the remarks of "ladies" advocating the immediate killing of the leaders, Dostie and Henderson, in their houses.

To return to the narration of events. It seems that, on the Saturday before, an informal meeting of the Mayor, different members of the City Council, the Chief of Police, and some of the prominent merchants, was held for the purpose of considering the situation and deciding on a course of action. To this meeting was invited ex General F. J. Herron, who was asked for his opinion. He replies, that though politically opposed to that party, he would, were he Mayor, allow the Convention to meet and send his white police force there for its protection, and let the matter of arrest by the Sheriff be referred to Washington as proposed.

This opinion meets with favor, except from one person, who thinks that the Convention should be hung; and General Herron leaves with the full impression that such course has been decided on—that the meeting will be protected by the police, and no violence occur. But at 12 o'clock, Sunday night, the night watchmen are drawn off their beats and head at the various stations. In the morning the whole uniformed police are so massed and held in readiness; whether by orders or without orders, nearly every man is armed. They are not sent to the Convention for its protection, as advised by General Herron; on the contrary, they are scrupulously kept from appearing on the streets, the Mayor, as he states, relying on his proclamation to keep away the whites, and on the troops, which, as he states, General Baird had promised to send, to keep the negroes in order. He fears that the appearance of the police might overawe the Convention.

It was during this adjournment that a procession of negroes, with a drum and fife, and a United States flag, approached the building. As might have been expected, in marching through the excited crowd that filled the streets, a collision occurred; the procession was insulted, and a shot or two fired—it would seem at the procession, though there is conflicting evidence upon this point. But this disturbance is quickly over; a negro is arrested and taken away.

The procession re-forms and marches on to the building. On arriving in front, the street is nearly clear, the crowd of negroes previously there having been addressed by members of the Convention, and advised to disperse. There is, however, a crowd of whites and some police near the corner of Canal street. While the procession is standing there it is insulted by a white boy, who in return is set upon by the blacks. He is rescued by a policeman, who takes him in the direction of Canal street. Bricks are thrown after them, and a shot fired, whether from the negroes or white crowd cannot be decided, as the evidence is conflicting.

This is the signal for the white crowd, consisting, according to Mr. Dodd's evidence, of paroled ex-Confederate soldiers, to open a smart fire. This was returned by such of the negroes—about ten or a dozen—as had revolvers, and by the rest with brickbats. This continues for a few minutes, until the superiority of firearms of the whites causes several negroes to drop dead or wounded. This causes a panic, and the negroes run, some into the building, and some into the door-ways in the endeavor to escape or hide. A lull in the firing ensues, and the next thing is the simultaneous advance of the police in three directions upon the building, firing as they advance. Negroes in the door-ways are shot, and the building surrounded by mob and police, who open fire at the windows.

Some of the police testify that the first firing was from the windows; but this evidence the Board considers as utterly overborne by the mass of opposing testimony from all parties. Now, some few shots—the number stated all the way from five to thirty (the last estimate made by the police)—are returned from the windows of the Hall. These shots were fired by those negroes of the procession who had taken refuge in the Hall, some two or three of whom, it appears, had pistols. They are, however, immediately ordered away from the windows, and as far as possible, are brought inside of the railing, and seated, and the siege of the Hall commences in earnest.

It appears that the Convention met, called the roll, and adjourned for an hour to procure the attendance of absent members. According to the universal testimony, with a single exception no member of the Convention was armed; and they had not only determined to make no opposition to an arrest, but had made all arrangements for procuring the immediate release on habeas corpus.

The Board are reluctantly compelled to discredit the Mayor, and to believe that he knew that not a soldier had been asked for, and that, when he massed his armed police and held them aloof from the building, no barrier remained between the Convention and negroes and the infuriated citizens with whose threats the city was yet ringing except his paper proclamation. He states, moreover, that he knew that the hatred of the mob towards the Convention and the negroes was shared by his police. In this state of affairs should the negroes assemble in any number, a collision might be considered inevitable, and an attack by the mob upon the convention is sure to follow. Then the police—massed, armed, and ready—are let loose upon the scene to 'quell the riot." How they did quell it will appear from the evidence.

Before describing further operations, the Board would call attention to the evidence concerning the character of the mob acting in support and in concert with the police, and the reason there appears to be to infer that some organizations or bands of ex-Confederate soldiers came by some prearranged purpose to the attack. The various badges or distinguishing marks testified to as borne by citizens on that day are, first, a crescent and a star; second, a cross-cannon badge, known to be that of the Washington Artillery; third, a white handkerchief tied around the neck; and fourth a blue ribbon in the button-hole though there is some reason to suppose the latter to have been the mark of supernumeraries or ununiformed police. It will be remarked that one witness was himself directed to assume the white handkerchief badge by a friendly policeman who desired to save him. Whether the organization known as "Hays' Brigade Association," which was ordered to be dissolved by General Sheridan, was present as a body, or merely by the common impulse of its members, cannot be ascertained; but of its actual presence there can be but little doubt.

Many of the police were members, and such expressions as "There goes Hays' Brigade;" "Damn you, you are fighting Hays' Brigade;" "Is all Hays' Brigade up?" "No; if it had been not one would have escaped," plainly show where the strength of the supporting force to the police lay. It is within the knowledge of the Board that one plan of action, which was the subject of considerable talk some weeks previous, was for Sheriff Hays, if given a warrant against the Convention, to call upon this Association as his *posse comitatus*; and when General Sheridan's order was published disbanding such associations, the negro paper exulted that Hays' Brigade would not, as threatened, break up the Convention.

The Board cannot but think that any person examining the evidence must come to the conclusion that such associations were present in pursuance of a prearranged and preconcerted programme. Direct testimony on the subject of such preconcert can probably never be obtained, but the weight of sustaining evidence, in the Board's opinion, leads irresistibly to one conclusion.

In connection with the subject of marks and badges, the Board would call attention to the very significant fact, testified to by many witnesses, that the police in many instances had reversed their hatbands, and thereby concealed their numbers. On this fact the Board consider it unnecessary to comment.

In regard to the scenes which now took place around the building, and the manner in which the allied forces in the streets conducted the siege, the Board cannot undertake to present even a summary of the evidence. They can only say that the work of massacre was pursued with a cowardly ferocity unsurpassed in the annals of crime. Escaping negroes were mercilessly pursued, shot, stabbed and beaten to death by the mob and police.

Wounded men on the ground begging for mercy were savagely despatched by mob, police, firemen, and, incredible as it may seem, in two instances by women; but in two or three most honorable and exceptionable cases white men and members of the Convention were protected by members of the police, both against the mob and against other policemen. The Chief of Police, by great exertions, defended in this manner Governor Hahn.

After the attack had commenced, the Police appeared to be under no control as such, but acted as and with the mob. Their cheers and waving of hats as they threw the mangled Dostie, then supposed a corpse, like a dead dog into the cart, sufficiently show their unison of feeling with their allies. It will sufficiently appear from the evidence of the Assistant Editor of *The New Orleans Times*, that it was only by announcing his character as such that he saved himself from instant death at the hands of the police. A reporter of the same paper saved himself in a similar manner, but narrowly escaped subsequent maltreatment on suspicion of having "worn crape for Lincoln."

At a little before 1 o'clock a signal of 12 strokes was struck upon the city fire-bells. The Chief Engineer testifies that he had been warned on the day previous that such would be the signal for a concentration of police in case of a riot. The signal is not a fire alarm, as there are but nine districts in the city, and for a general alarm the number of strokes is 20. Nevertheless, two engines turned out and repaired to the scene of the riot.

Firemen were seen acting as and with the police, making the arrests as special police, and lending the assistance of their iron wrenches in the congenial occupation of despatching the wounded. Whether this was in pursuance of any previous orders, private or otherwise, the Board regard as immaterial. There can be no doubt that the signal was recognized throughout the city as indicating that the attack had commenced, and as a call to arms to all who might desire to participate therein. 'Look out for hot work now" is the cry of the streets as the first strokes of the bells resound.

It is in evidence that in one instance orders were given to stop a saw-mill on hearing the signal. It is understood that, during Confederate occupation this number of strokes was the alarm signal to the military in case of anticipated attack, and it would a most seem that the stirring appeal had not yet lost its power, since, according to the testimony of one witness, it evoked at least one Confederate officer, in full uniform and side arms, to report for active duty.

The condition of affairs, and occurrences in the inside of the building, are described by great numbers of those who were present. The witnesses corroborate and support each other on all essential points, the differences being such as must be expected in the accounts given by the actors in scenes of excitement and terror, and which variations, in fact, strengthen the general case, by showing the absence of any comparison or prearrangement of testimony. The important facts are, that when the first fighting in the street had ceased, and the fire of the besiegers was directed at the window, prominent members of the Convention requested and ordered all spectators, white and black, to come at once within the railing or bar of the house, and sit down.

This was effected. Those who could not find seats seated themselves on the floor, and the doors and windows were ordered to be closed. Before this was effected, it is probable that the return shots, so variously estimated, were fired from the windows. This, however, was soon stopped by orders from those of the whites who retained their presence of mind. The police then made their first entrance, by breaking open the doors, and, according to almost universal testimony except their own, opened an indiscriminate fire into the room. This was instantaneous, and preceded by no demand or call for surrender.

When they had emptied their revolvers they were driven out with chairs by the negroes, and an attempt made to barricade the door, but unsuccessfully, as they again and repeatedly gained an entrance, and the same occurrences took place—the police emptying their revolvers and being driven out by the negroes. The Rev. Mr. Horton was shot while imploring a cessation of fire from the police.

During these repeated attacks a few shots were returned by the few negroes of the procession who, as before stated, had revolvers, and two policemen were wounded in the building, though whether by these shots or the careless and excited fire of their own side seems doubtful. The police testify that fire was opened upon them first in every instance, but without considering that any different testimony would have the effect of criminating themselves, and regarding their credibility as equal to that of the other witnesses, yet the mass of opposing testimony is considered as so overwhelming, that the Board feel compelled upon this point to reject the police evidence as invalidated and worthless. The general value of their testimony may be estimated by the fact that, out of the large number examined as witnesses, but three are willing to admit having actually seen fire arms on that day carried or used by the police.

At some point of time not definitely fixed, during these charges into the Hall, a white flag was displayed from one of the windows. This does not, however, seem to have had the effect of checking the fire from the outside, and, according to the testimony of the witness O'Connell and another, the police, obtaining access to the room on the promise of protecting the inmates, deliberately opened fire upon the survivors as before. The police themselves state, as above, that on this occasion, as before, they were first fired on from the Hall. In nearly all these irruptions in the Hall, the police were accompanied by the mob, and a member of the State Legislature, Mr. James Phillips, is identified as prominent in the attack.

Finally, the assailants obtain full possession of the building. The negroes in hiding are brought out and despatched; others perched for safety on crossbeams and rafters are picked off like game by well-aimed shots; the whites taken to the Station Houses with blows and abuse, and at last, just as the advancing bayonets are seen to glisten on the Levee, the 'riot" is over, for lack of victims.

On the subject of the character of the negro procession, whose ill-timed and unfortunate appearance was the immediate occasion of the outbreak, the Board are unable to see any evidence in support of the hypothesis that it was anything deserving the name of an armed organization. Most of its members had such canes and clubs as negroes carry on all holiday excursions, and perhaps a dozen had pistols.

No doubt many of these were carried with the idea that an attack upon themselves was by no means improbable; but that the procession itself could be regarded as a body organized to fight would seem to persons of military experience to have been disproved by events, over thirty negroes being shot dead during the firing, while the supposed organization cannot succeed in killing in return a single assailant—young Kenas, the only man killed on that side, being supposed to have received a stray shot from his own party.

It is true that, according to one witness, armed organizations are alluded to as existing by Dr. Dostie; but if this procession may be considered a fair specimen, the Board cannot consider the civil Government of Louisiana as in much danger of being overturned thereby. The only evidence tending to show a previous hostile intent on the part of the negroes is that of Mr. Sauve, the planter, who, by-the-way, is the only witness who hears the sentence of "Murder the white men," and who testifies to having been told by one of his servants that a white man had been on the plantation taking names and telling the negroes to 'prepare for war;" and that the negroes of the procession said they had been ordered to come to defend the Convention. Whatever the purpose with which these negroes came, it is evident they intended no offensive action. The Rev. Mr. Henry is told by the procession of negroes that they are pledged to have no trouble on their part.

On the personal inspection of the Hall by this Board, there were found on and around the door the marks of six pistol-shots which had been fired by the besieged upon their assailants. That the arms were of small calibre, appears from the fact that of two which struck the pine panel of the door, but one had sufficient force to penetrate it. On the opposite wall, which received such bullets of the assailants as missed their aim, 22 shots were counted. The fact repeatedly testified to, that the police when emptying their revolvers were attacked with chairs and driven from the Hall, the Board considers as establishing beyond the shadow of a doubt that, except the two or three pistols in the hands of the procession of negroes, the besieged party were totally unarmed.

On the further occurrences of the day of the riot, the Board would respectfully call attention to the brutal treatment and almost inhuman neglect of the wounded and dead prisoners at the various Station Houses, before they were, by military orders, removed to the hospitals. The evidence of Lieutenant Colonel Crosby, Major Sheridan, and Dr. Avery on this point, shows as horrible a scene of suffering and neglect as could have been presented on a lost battle-field.

The Board will state it as their firm conviction, that but for the declaration of martial law and the presence of the troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged throughout the night in all negro quarters of the city, and that the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. The conservators of the peace being for the time the instigators of violence, nothing would have remained but in arming for self-defense, and a scene might have ensued unparalleled in the history of the age.

As in the Gordon riots in London, and the more recent draft riots in New York, the affair would have passed beyond the power of the originators into the hands of that class whose only object would have been plunder and destruction, irrespective of party. In the Board's opinion, the property of the Southern merchant, not less than the life of the negro and the Unionist, was that night under the protection of the Federal bayonet alone.

Whether, and to what degree, Mayor Monroe can be regarded as an accomplice, or knowing to this purpose of attack, will probably, by direct testimony, never appear. Whether any definite instructions were given to the police the Board regard as immaterial. He knew their feelings towards this party of negro suffrage to be identical with those of the mob. Three-fourths of them were ex-Confederate soldiers, and at least one of their officers, appointed by himself, a notorious thug, assassin, and former leader of the very men of blood who might be expected to be foremost in the attack.

Had the police been sent to the hall in advance, with orders to preserve the peace, they could have had no excuse for the attack on the Convention; on the contrary, they must have acted in its defense; and this was the advice of General Herron. But the police are kept away until an attack is made and fighting ensues, then precipitated in mass upon the scene, it is easy to foresee what will be their action in quelling the riot. The Convention and its supporters have long been held up as outlaws, revolutionists, and conspirators against law, and the police would have acted by the order of the Mayor, but for the interference of General Baird.

As it is a maxim that a man must be presumed to intend the legitimate consequences of his acts, the Board are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that, although the instance of Lieutenant-Governor Voorhies and others were successful in causing the issuing of the proclamation, yet that Mayor Monroe well knew that before the excited passions of the mob, it would be as a barrier of straw to fire; that no troops were asked for, and without the presence of police, violence was inevitable. When, therefore, he withdrew and massed his armed police, and on the breaking out of the riot, precipitated them upon the scene, the Board are compelled to conclude that he knew what their action would be, and that he intended the inevitable consequences of his own acts.

The Board would call attention to the evidence which seems in many cases to indicate clearly the identity of parties guilty of murder. The impossibility of bringing such criminals to justice under the civil government, as it now exists, would be in their opinion, universally acknowledged by this community. Reliable evidence would seem to fix the identity of one of the murderers of Captain Loup, the ex United States officer.

The evidence against the notorious Lucien Adams, though direct, is that of negroes. In this connection, the Board would repectfully call attention to the small proportion of negro testimony taken, and to the fact that all important points regarded as established rest upon white testimony alone.

Attention is called to the manner in which, since his advent into office, Mayor Monroe has made his appointments and changes on the police and his disregard of the recommendations and advice of the chief. His appointment of Lucien Adams as a Sergeant is considered by the Chief as outraging the feelings of the community. But the Board are compelled to state that, in their opinion, it is the party to which such men as Lucien Adams were leaders that Mayor Monroe owed re-election, and that he now fears to disobey their dictation.

In conclusion, the Board will state that it is by no means their opinion that hostility to Northern and Union men so prevails in the community at large as of itself either to endanger their life or property, provided they refrain from claiming freedom of speech concerning subjects on which, like that of slavery before the war, no difference of opinion is tolerated. But in regard to the party which elected Mayor Monroe, and which, through him, now controls in a great measure the municipal Government and city police, this party the Board do consider as most thoroughly imbued with the spirit of hostility alluded to, and so soon as the lapse of sufficient time shall have convinced them that no punishment is to be anticipated for past offenses, and that they need be no longer "on their good behavior," them, in the Board's opinion a period of insecurity for Northern life and property will recommence.

The recent success of this party at the polls is, in the Board's opinion, due, first to the fact that its candidate was peculiarly identified with the Confederate cause, and secondly, to the unfortunate apathy of the best classes of the community on the subject of municipal elections, which appears to be the curse of large cities and results in throwing the government thereof into unworthy hands.

The Commission have thus endeavored to give, as concisely as possible, the conclusions at which they have been compelled to arrive on the subject of the causes of and responsibility for the recent bloodshed. What, if any, action is called for, is for the decision of higher authority.

JOSEPH A. MOWER,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., President.
S. M. QUINCY,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V., } Members.
J. IRVIN GREGG,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
G. BALDY, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols., Recorder.

New Orleans, La., September 5, 1866.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE,

Details of the Disaster to the Steamer "Sheridan."

FORTRESS MONROE, October 1.—All the passengers of the steamer *Sheridan*, recently wrecked on Body Island, N. C., have arrived safely in Norfolk, and design proceeding to New Orleans by land.

The *Sheridan* was an English-built steamer and a blockade-runner, of about seven hundred and fifty tons. She was owned in Boston, by William F. Wells & Co., and it is thought was insured. Additional particulars concerning the loss of the vessel have been obtained from the passengers. The *Sheridan* left New York on Saturday, the 22d of September, with twenty-three passengers and an assorted cargo, for New Orleans.

The next day the weather became cloudy and rainy, and towards night the wind blew freshly from the northeast, the ship steering about a south-southwest course, and by morning it had increased in violence, the weather constantly thickening. About 1 o'clock Monday morning, the vessel struck on the outer reef of Body Island, about a quarter of a mile from the beach. From this position she gradually worked off into deeper water by the force of the sea, and finally grounded on the beach.

It was some hours before the passengers ascertained their real danger, but throughout all maintained great composure, with an absence of all consternation among them. Preparations were immediately made by those on board to get a line ashore, which was accomplished with the aid of the wreckers; and after several mishaps, the swamping of the small boat, and other adventures, without any lives being lost, the passengers were all landed safely on the island.

At a critical moment, when the small boat was returning to the ship for another load of passengers, it swamped, and the men in it were rescued by the wreckers. This incident for a while disheartened the passengers and crew, but the steward and quartermaster of the steamer volunteered to take charge of the boats, and the landing was effected without any difficulty. A vessel was chartered to convey the passengers to Roanoke, from whence they came by way of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal to Norfolk.

The purser of the steamer, Mr. L. P. Hubbard, was tireless in his endeavors to promote the interests of the passengers during the perilous landings, and in enabling them to reach Norfolk. No blame is attached by the passengers to Captain Bolton, who did the utmost in his power to save the vessel. The vessel will be a total wreck, and the latest intelligence from the scene of the disaster represents the upper works as all washed away. Large portions of the cargo have been washed ashore, and taken in charge of by the wreckers.

The schooner *Amanda Powers*, from New York, bound to Baltimore, arrived in the Chesapeake Bay yesterday with a case of cholera on board. She was boarded by the Quarantine Surgeon, Dr. T. E. Wilcox, on board the steamer *City of Albany*, and immediately was placed in Quarantine.

One of the sailors was taken early on Sunday morning, and died in the afternoon.

Disinfectants were furnished to the master of the vessel by the Quarantine Surgeon, who design, detaining her a sufficient length of time for the disease to develop itself, should there be any further indications on board.

The ship *Oneida*, from Baltimore, bound to San Francisco, went to sea yesterday.

The weather still continues unsettled. All day yesterday and to-day it has stormed and rained, a fine, drizzling mist pervading the atmosphere, and rendering the weather generally uncomfortable.

The barque *May Queen*, from Rio, with a cargo of coffee, bound to Baltimore, arrived in the harbor to-day.

Ristori at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded last night, to witness the performance of "Mary Stuart" by Ristori. The receipts amounted to $4100, the largest ever received at a public performance in that city. The audience was most enthusiastic.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Cotton quiet at 42@44c. Flour declined 5@10c.; sales of 70,000 barrels State, $8@12 65; Ohio, $11@14; Western, $8@11 65. Southern drooping; sales of 300 barrels at $12 10@16 25. Wheat dull, and nominally 1c. lower. Corn dull and 1c. lower. Pork steady at $33 37½@33 50. Lard steady at 16½@18½c. Whisky dull.

THE POPE—IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Rome Correspondence (Sept. 15) Pall Mall Gazette.

According to the present temper of the Vatican, the departure of the Holy Father is more probable than his continuance at Rome in the event of the French withdrawing in December. It is persistently said that he will go either to Malta or to England. There is a talk of the approaching arrival of Mr. Gladstone, and it is thought that this statesman's visit to Rome is not without relation to the Pope's departure. The British Government is credited with encouraging the Holy Father in his resistance to the counsels of France, and with promising him assistance—assertions which, I need not say, are wholly devoid of foundation. Indeed I have reason to believe that Mr. Odo Russell has distinctly told Cardinal Antonelli that England will not meddle in the Roman question.

While preparing for the eventuality of flight, the Pope is also contemplating the possibility of his being detained a captive at Rome, and, as a precaution, has drawn up a secret bull, delegating his full powers to a cardinal, whom certain reasons prevent my naming at present. Directly the Holy Father is taken captive, or deprived of his "apostolic" liberty, the said cardinal will repair to Vienna or London, and there publish the bull, which is now in his possession. In this document Pius IX names him as his *alter ego ad tempus*, Vicar of the Universal Church—that is, Pope *ad interim*

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

How Stands New York?

From the Tribune.

We are so often asked, in obvious earnest, if New York is sure to go right in her approaching election, that we are impelled to answer the question generally, and by a simple exhibition of facts.

In 1864 our State was carried by small majorities—6749 for Lincoln over McClellan, and 8293 for Fenton over Seymour, in a total of 730,821 votes. We have always believed that these majorities were reduced by foul voting and fraudulent changes of soldiers' ballots—that our fair majority at that election was about 20,000.

Last year our adversaries confidently expected to carry the State. Their State ticket was in good part made up of men who had been prominent Republicans; Montgomery Blair stumped our State in its behalf, arm-in-arm with John Van Buren, whispering in the ears of the select few that Andy Johnson was "all right," and would give them "the spoils" if they would carry the State; Lieutenant-Governor Campbell, Judge Edmonds, and lots of smaller fry, turned against us; and a superficial observer must have supposed that we were doomed to defeat; yet, we carried the State by 27,857 majority, the several counties giving majorities as follows:—

FOR BARLOW, UNION, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Allegheny	2713	Oneida	1821
Broome	1838	Onondaga	2504
Cattaraugus	1480	Ontario	1254
Cayuga	2622	Orange	683
Chenango	1419	Orleans	1020
Clinton	199	Oswego	2350
Cortland	1522	Otsego	201
Delaware	1359	Rensselaer	455
Dutchess	728	St. Lawrence	5140
Erie	596	Saratoga	1293
Essex	929	Schenectady	478
Franklin	935	Schuyler	614
Fulton and Hamilton	266	Steuben	1778
Genesee	1081	Suffolk	784
Herkimer	1068	Tioga	1045
Jefferson	2387	Tompkins	1184
Lewis	529	Warren	202
Livingston	886	Washington	2315
Madison	1714	Wayne	1437
Monroe	1416	Wyoming	1679
Niagara	254	Yates	1003

MAJORITIES FOR SLOCUM, DEMOCRATIC SECRETARY OF STATE.

Albany	157	Queens	795
Chemung	141	Richmond	332
Columbia	155	Rockland	510
Greene	468	Schoharie	919
Kings	1,349	Seneca	310
Montgomery	51	Sullivan	300
New York	24,488	Ulster	190
Putnam	68	Westchester	561

—The aggregate of Democratic majorities in all the counties outside of this city was but 6334—an aggregate which St. Lawrence alone will overbear next month. And it is our confident conviction that neither these nor the city majorities can now be increased. In other words, we believe that all the county majorities for Hoffman will not exceed 30,000, while we are equally sure that the counties which go for Fenton will roll up an aggregate majority of at least 60,000.

If the October elections should sorely disappoint us, Governor Fenton's majority will be less; if they go overwhelmingly for us, it will be greater. Should it seem that the bottom had fallen out of the Johnson coalition, that majority may exceed 50,000.

The bright prospect thus afforded will by no means induce our friends to relax their exertions. They will work the harder because they feel and know that they are not spending their strength for naught. And it is most desirable on every account that the loyal States should so speak that there can be no dispute or cavil as to their decision. Let it be clearly shown that they demand the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, and it will be promptly ratified, the South represented in Congress by loyal Representatives, and this long-distracted land once more enjoy the blessings of peace and rest.

The President and His Policy—Congress and the Amendment.

From the Herald.

We are again assured from Washington that the President, on the question of Southern restoration, "will adhere most strenuously" to the policy he has adopted in opposition to the policy of Congress. Why? What is there in this Constitutional amendment which prevents his co-operation with Congress? Nothing which he has not himself recommended at one time or another. He has himself imposed the main conditions of this amendment upon the excluded States as essential conditions of restoration, and he has proposed the others. What, then, is the difficulty? He contends, as it appears, that all the States that claim and are willing to be represented in Congress have the right to a voice in this matter of Constitutional amendments. He therefore proposes, first, that the excluded States shall be represented, and then he has a Constitutional amendment to offer regulating representation on the basis of suffrage that is or may be adopted by the several States, and apportioning taxation upon the value of property in each State.

This is his plan. His great objection against the amendment of Congress is that it was passed in the absence of certain States asking and entitled to be represented. But how and when did those States secure the right to admission into Congress? They were disorganized and broken up by the Rebellion. They had to be reconstructed. The President, in the absence of Congress, and in the exercise of the discretionary war powers conferred by Congress, proceeded to reconstruct them. All things considered, he did his work very well; but in the very outset he admitted and proclaimed the fact that this work would be subject to the approval of Congress. What has followed? Congress has refused to admit the States concerned as reconstructed by the President. But adopting substantially his conditions, the two Houses have put them into the form of a Constitutional amendment, with the offer to the excluded States that with the ratification of this amendment they will be admitted. If the President, in the absence of Congress, had the discretionary power to exact of those States the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery, had not Congress on reassembling in the Capitol the power and the right to demand the ratification of these other conditions of restoration, all that the President had done being subject to the approval of Congress? Are not all the powers of admission or supervision or regulation of the States possessed by the General Government? Are they not all invested in Congress? They are, from the beginning to the end. Is not the President required by the Constitution to execute the laws of Congress? He is, from first to last.

Here we might contend that, as this amendment was passed by a two-thirds vote of each House, it should, in the spirit of the Constitution, be accepted by the President as a measure which has gone beyond his power of opposition. We are satisfied, however, in answering this objection of his as to the exclusion of certain States by his own testimony. What Congress ought to have done with those States is not now the question. It is enough that, in refusing to admit them on the President's plan, Congress has simply exercised its authority over this subject; it is enough that said States are not reconstructed, and are still subject to this ultimatum of Congress.

The case, then, is clear. There is in reality no disagreement in principle between Congress and the President in this matter. His vetoes of certain bills passed at the late session were justified by solid facts and arguments. But they did not reach the great question of this amendment. The conditions here proposed by Congress are the conditions imposed or suggested by the Executive. He has admitted the supervising authority of Congress over his own acts. He turned them over to Congress in his annual message of December last. Bad men and bad counsels have stepped in between him and Congress. There is the trouble. The only issue in this conflict is an issue of foolish pride, bad temper, and bad taste on both sides. It was fomented in Congress by such radical marplots and fanatics as Stevens, Sumner, Chandler, and Ingersoll, and by their stupid but mischievous personal abuse of the Executive and their savage threats against him. This rupture, however, with a few implacable radicals was unwisely enlarged by the President himself into a rupture with Congress. There was no necessity for this, as the results have shown; for the radical schemes of universal negro suffrage, universal confiscation, and universal disfranchisement have utterly failed, and the plan adopted for Southern restoration by Congress is substantially the President's plan in every condition. What he now proposes in regard to taxation on the basis of property is already in force in our Internal Revenue laws, declared valid by the courts, so that there is no need of any amendment of the Constitution on this subject.

In one word, if asked what there is in this theory of the President's opposition to this Constitutional amendment of Congress as now presented, we must say it amounts to nothing. There is nothing in it and it will come to nothing. We have no time or space to waste upon the paltry quibblings of the party journals of the day, nor upon their pitiful and debasing personal vulgarities on the one side or the other. It is all the more refreshing, however, to meet occasionally with a political journal such as the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, equal to the demands of the crisis in a calm, practical, and comprehensive discussion of the great questions of the day. We only regret that such examples are so few and far between, as we find them among the most intelligent people of all the nations. It is to this pervading intelligence of the powerful North that we look for such a ratification of this plan of Congress as will speedily bring the South to its adoption. Nor can we believe that Andrew Johnson, a man of the people, believing in the will of the people, will remain unmoved by the returns of the approaching October and November elections. We have every reason to believe that they will be so decisive as to bury the last remains of the demented, doomed, and already broken-down old Democratic party, and to give a finishing blow to radical fanatics and disorganizers of both sections, in the active co-operation of Congress, the Administration, and the people, North and South, on the platform of this Constitutional amendment.

The Constitutional Amendment Cheat.

From the World.

"Representation in Congress on the basis of suffrage, as each State may choose for itself, * * the condition of Southern restoration"—*Herald.*

"Shall the voters of the North have equal rights with the voters of the South?"—*Tribune.*

The *Herald* asserts that on the passage of the Constitutional amendment the Rump Congress will cease to deny to Southern States all right of representation in Congress, but will promptly give them an abridged representation.

The Constitutional amendment can never pass, as we have conclusively shown. The Rump Congress took good care to frame one which could never pass; and they explicitly refused to promise even a reduced representation to the South in case it were passed. All the leading radicals (and no man will to-day deny that they entirely rule their party) have openly asserted that they will not admit the South even on that condition. The idea advanced to help the radicals in the fall elections, that, if the Constitutional amendment be passed, the country will *then* compel the Rump to admit Southern members, has turned some political weathercocks. It is absurd, for the radicals will then for two years be out of the range of such compulsion; they will have been elected to the Fortieth Congress; they will consider their re-election an indorsement of the course of the Thirty-ninth, which refused to pledge representation upon the passage of the amendment; they will then make "impartial suffrage" (*i. e.*, negro suffrage), or what not, the test, and thus keep the Southern members out of the Forty-first Congress, and the Southern votes for President in 1868 from being counted.

Congress has no plan of restoration. The pretence that it has, is a cheat, a swindle, and a lie. If it had a plan it would not be voted for, since there can be but one just plan—equal representation on the basis of population according to the Constitution.

Utterly without security, utterly without ground of hope, that the Rump will admit the Southern States to representation on consenting to have it abridged, there are, nevertheless, many intelligent men who think there is fairness in the proposed abridgment of the Southern representation. They deem the Constitutional amendment "fair and impartial" under the false idea that it proceeds on suffrage instead of population as the basis of representation.

The radical speakers, addresses, and newspapers so represent the amendment; falsely. Says the *Tribune*—

"Now that slavery is abolished, the three-fifths rule has of course to cease, and the apportionment has either to be made upon the voting (white) population, as the Congressional amendment provides, or upon the total population, as will be the case if the amendment is rejected and the Johnson party have a majority in the next Congress.

"Shall the voters of the North have equal rights with the voters of the South?"

There is the false idea studiously put forth that the Constitutional amendment establishes suffrage instead of population as the basis of representation.

The fact is, the amendment does not change at all the present rule of population as the basis of representation (as well as taxation) for the whole country. It is cunningly framed to have the appearance of changing the basis of representation from population to suffrage, yet in reality not to change it, but only to cheat the Southern States out of some fifteen or twenty members of Congress. Here is the proof. Section 2 of the proposed amendment begins by declaring that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including exdians not taxed."

That is the old, the wise, the just apportionment of the Consitution; taxation and representation equal, and both based on population. But then follows, in the same section 2, a provision framed with a devilish ingenuity so as to strike out from population and the basis of representation three or four million Southern blacks unless they are allowed to vote. Retaining population as the basis of representation, it is cunningly contrived so as not to enumerate the three or four millions of non-voting Southern blacks in the Southern basis of representation, while yet enumerating the two or three millions of non-voting aliens in the Northern and Western States in the Northern basis of representation. The amendment only provides for a reduction of the basis of representation where *citizens* are not allowed to vote, leaving non-voting aliens still to be counted. But by the first section of the amendment negroes are made citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. Thus, we repeat, this so "fair," this so "impartial" amendment for "apportioning representation on the voting (white) population," is in fact only an artful, specious, and circuitous trick to strike out the Southern black population (unless allowed to vote) from the basis of representation which everywhere else is left to prevail, *i. e.* population voting and non-voting.

But the *Tribune's* pretense that the amendment bases representation upon the voting (white) population, instead of the total population, is still more egregious, still more false than we have yet shown.

One-half the white population of Marvland are disfranchised by a despotic Registration act. More than one-half the white population of Missouri are disfranchised by a similar contrivance, which excludes, too, one of Sherman's chief generals from the polls. Two-thirds of the white population of Tennessee, Brownlow and his Legislature deprive of their votes on State or Federal affairs. Here is a disfranchised non voting population of one and one-third to one and one-half millions; but the amendment is so framed that all these disfranchised people (who aided the Rebellion not half so much as the four million negroes) are to be counted in the basis of representation, while the blacks are not; the residue of the population in Maryland, Tennessee, and Missouri may vote for them, and so represent them; but the residue of the Southern population cannot, under the amendment, vote for and represent the three or four millions of disfranchised blacks. With malicious ingenuity the amendment is contrived (section 2) *not* to reduce the basis of representation where the distranchisement is "for participation in rebellion, or other crime."

The principle on which the blacks at the South (made citizens by section 1) are struck out of the basis of representation is thus doubly violated. The blacks are struck out of the basis of representation because their adult males are non-voters. But the non-voting aliens of the Northern States are counted in the basis of Northern representation; the million and a half non-voting population of Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland are counted in the basis of representation.

The State Election.

From the Times.

It is reasonably certain that the Democratic party in this State will make no more by the Albany movement this year, than it did by its Syracuse dodge a year ago. That was the first election after the close of the war. Up to that time, their actions, as a party, had been against the national administration, against the principles by which the war was justified, and the measures by which it was carried on, against coercing the seceding States, against abolishing slavery, either as a war measure, or by amending the Constitution, and against the whole system of policy by which the administration had sought to suppress the Rebellion.

At Syracuse, in September, 1865, the Democratic Convention abandoned their old platform and adopted a new one—accepting the results of the war, acquiescing in the abolition of slavery, incorsing the Administration elected by the Union party, affirming principles almost identical with those of the Republicans, and selecting most of their candidates from men who had been prominent and active in the Republican ranks. Their object in all this was perfectly apparent. They sought their own reinstatement in power. Accepting Union principles, they were not willing to accept the Union party; they accepted the principles, indeed, only to secure the overthrow of the party which had always held them. The purpose was not an honest one, and the people refused to aid or abet it. They would not trust the Democratic party to carry into effect principles and measures they had always resisted, and which they espoused now only to regain place and power. They were overwhelmed at the November elections, as they deserved to be.

The Albany Convention was only a repetition of the same trick after better preparation, and under what were supposed to be better auspices. The Philadelphia Convention had indicated a strong desire, on the part of patriotic men in both sections, for a restoration of the Union upon just and constitutional principles; and there was a large body of the people ready to waive their party relations for this specific purpose, and co-operate in measures to give this desire effect. The Democrats believed they could use this disposition for their own party purposes. They seized upon it—not to co-operate in carrying it out,—but to make it do their party work—make it reconstruct their shattered organization, regain the public confidence they had forfeited, and restore the Democratic party to its old ascendancy in the State and nation.

Every consideration connected with the public welfare demands that this attempt should be defeated. No disaster could be graver or more serious to the country than the return of the old Democratic organization to place and power. The public good imperatively demand the defeat of Mr. Hoffman and the re-election of Governor Fenton, by a majority at least as large as that which he received last year. In no other way can the determination of the people not to place the Government in the hands of that party which failed to defend it in its hour of peril, be made clear and unmistakable. The Democratic party, as such—as an organized political body—is utterly and hopelessly discredited with the people. It has lost the power, if it had the will, to render the country any useful service. Its control is in the hands of the least patriotic and the most selfish and corrupt of its members. It aims only at selfish ends, and seeks them only by the most corrupt and unscrupulous means. The action of the Albany Convention was dictated by those who wield the power and share the spoils of office in the city of New York. The dominant purpose which controlled that Convention was the determination to resist reforms, perpetuate abuses, and augment the corruptions which yield such lavish returns to men in office; and the welfare of the State, as well as the interests of the city, demand that this design should be defeated.

The election of Governor Fenton and the Union ticket by a decided majority at the coming election, following, as we have no doubt it will, similar results in other States, will break up effectually and finally the Democratic party, as it has been organized and directed for the last five years. It will compel its dissolution and reconstruction. Thoroughly defeated now, that party can never regain its strength or renew its successes. Properly reorganized, and animated by a new and higher spirit, it may still have a useful mission to perform in connection with the future career of the republic. It may modify and moderate the action of rash and extreme men in the Union party, and so help bring the Government to that golden mean which is always the path of practical wisdom and of national safety. But it can never regain public confidence, or be again intrusted by the people of the nation with the control of its public policy.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

☞ GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

AND

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICTS,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

GEARY, O'NEILL, AND NICHOLS.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION of the Union Republican Citizens of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, the Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles, and other Clubs, postponed from SATURDAY last, will take place

Wednesday Evening, October 3.

ROUTE.

The line will form on Locust street, the right resting on Eighteenth street, and move at 8 o'clock precisely over the following route:—Up Eighteenth street to Race, thence to Twelfth, thence to Market, thence to Broad, thence to Pine, thence to Twenty first, thence to Fitzwater, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Federal, thence to Seventh, thence to Reed, thence to Moyamensing avenue, thence to Christian thence to Ninth, thence to Market, and dismiss.

WILLIAM J. OVENS, Chief Marshal.

AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL.

Joseph Barlow, Jesse Tittermary, Robert G. Pidgeon, Kennedy McCaw, George Austin, Joseph Campbell, Henry I. Mcintire, James S. Thompson, Charles C. Overbeck. 10 1 3t

☞ ATTENTION,

EIGHTH WARD.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD WILL ASSEMBLE

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3,

At seven o'clock, at Broad and Locust streets, to join in

THE GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE

Postponed from Saturday Evening last, in the Second Congressional and First Senatorial District.

Citizens having horses are invited to parade mounted.

By order of the Committee on Arrangements.

JOHN C. MARTIN, President.

CLAYTON McMICHAEL, Secretary. 10 1 3t

☞ EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE

DISTRICT.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE,

JOHN M. POMEROY.

10 1 7t*

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

THE CHEAPEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

IN PHILADELPHIA,

HADDOCK & SON'S,

No. 618 MARKET Street, Entrance on Decatur street.

9 14 3mrp

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

VANKIRK & CO

9 4 6m

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Fort Penn, Bombay Hook, Duckyne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipric, and Dover. Passenger and Freight line. 9 22 2w

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries. 9 18 1st

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

TO BE HELD AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

FOR THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS, VIZ.:—

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League,

Are respectfully invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

Addresses will be delivered by

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN

AND THE

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

ALSO, ON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5,

An Address will be delivered by the

HON. HORACE GREELEY,

AND

CLINTON LLOYD, ESQ.,

Of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

LADIES are especially invited to be present upon each occasion.

Tickets of admission for each evening will be issued at the LEAGUE HOUSE on the MORNING of the respective days of each address.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 10 1 5t

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

9 29 8t

POLITICAL.

☞ FREEMEN

TO THE FRONT!!

The Day that Decides the Future is at Hand!

The Crisis is Upon Us!

The Second Tuesday of October Will Settle the Destiny of the Nation!

SHALL LIBERTY BE LOST

AND THE

SWAY OF A DICTATOR BEGIN?

Or shall the Republic be saved, and the RIGHT OF THE MAJORITY TO RULE be perpetuated? This is the VITAL ISSUE! Arise, Freemen! and prepare for the struggle. Gather in

MASS MEETING!

Friday Evening, October 5,

AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

COME ALL TRUE MEN AND HEAR

GOVERNOR CURTIN,
GENERAL GEARY,
HON. CHARLES GIBBONS,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. LEONARD MYERS,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
HON. CALEB N. TAYLOR,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
HON. A. G. CATTELL,
HON. SIMON CAMERON,
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,
HON. JOHN W. FORNEY,
HON. WAYNE McVEIGH,
HON. LOUIS W. HALL,
HON. LEWIS PARKER, Maine,
WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq.,
DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq.,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq.,
MAJOR CALHOUN,
GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,
GENERAL GEORGE ROBESON,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq.,
HON. N. B. BROWNE,
DR. WILLIAM ELDER,
COLONEL FRANK JORDAN,
HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,
HON. JOHN HICKMAN,
HON. JOHN M. BROOMALL,
GENERAL HARTRANFT,
JUDGE PITKIN,
GENERAL JOHN ELY,
HON. JAMES POLLOCK,
COLONEL JAMES E. GIBBON,
HON. CORNELIUS COLE,
United States Senator, California,
WILLIAM A. COOK, Esq.
A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq.
COLONEL WILLIAM A. PEARCE.
CLINTON LLOYD, Esq.
EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.
COLONEL A. K. McCLURE.
GOVERNOR JAMES R. HAWLEY, of Conn.

Leave your labor early, and devote yourselves to your Country! Come from your Workshops! Come in Battalions! Come with Banners! With stouts hearts and determined will! Let every Ward, every Club, every Organization, muster in its strength, and join the Grand Demonstration of Patriots, who are resolved that "the Government of the People, by the People, and for the People, shall not Perish from the Earth!"

SOLDIERS! SAILORS!

Shall the Rebel hordes you subdued be suffered to again mount to Power, and Rule you? Will you allow Treachery in high places to undo all your glorious work? Shall the holy sacrifice of over 300 000 lives of your heroic comrades be forgotten? Have the noble Dead, indeed died in Vain? AMERICANS! Now, as ever, the cause of Freedom and Self-government rests on the Intelligence, the Patriotism, and the Courage of the People! Are you ready for the Struggle? Maine has fired the first gun! Let the Keystone emulate the Star of the East! Let us roll up a grand majority for

GEARY AND CONGRESS!

THE PRESIDENT,

Blind to facts, infatuated, and wickedly advised, disputes the

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CONGRESS.

The repeated arguments and appeals of the people, and their representatives are wantonly disregarded.

VAST MAJORITIES

Will penetrate the circle which surrounds the Chief Magistrate, and convince even him and his bad advisers that the people will never suffer

REBELS TO RULE PATRIOTS.

A grand victory at the polls will arrest the usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER!

Let us sustain our true Representatives by re-echoing that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States; all alike entitled to "Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness;" that ONE REBEL AT THE SOUTH shall not be EQUAL TO TWO LOYAL MEN AT THE NORTH; that no officer, civil or military, who has violated his oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, shall again hold office under that Constitution unless specially allowed so to do by Congress, the law-making power of the country; that the loyal war debt is forever sacred; that our pensioned widows and orphans never shall be forgotten; and that never shall the debt contracted by the Rebels for the murder of our sons and brothers be paid by a loyal people.

PENSIONS TO UNION SOLDIERS MUST AND SHALL BE PAID.

REMEMBER! GENERAL GRANT HAS SAID:—"To ask any soldier to vote for such a man (HESTER CLYMER), or at one time known disloyalty, against another who has served four years in the Union Army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country is A GROSS INSULT."

The Land of Penn is in Earnest.

"Over thy crags, Alleghany, a blast has been blown,
Down thy tide, Susquehanna, the thunder has gone,
From the Delaware's margo to the Lake of the West,
Wherever the foot of the freeman hath pressed,
The voice of a people—uprisen—awake—
Pennsylvania's watchword with Freedom at stake
Thrilling up from each Valley—flung down from each height,
Our Country and Liberty! God for the Right."

The Grand Old State looks to her Metropolis! We are ready! Fall in! March! Double quick! Charge on your old adversaries! Rout and ruin them forever! Charge! and save the Union! Save Liberty from the throttling grasp of the foe! Save your priceless heritage! Vindicate to the world the common sense of the American People, by securing for yourselves and for posterity the unimpaired RIGHT of the [10 2 5t

MAJORITY TO GOVERN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The 159th session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association commenced yesterday afternoon in the Tenth Church, Eighth street, above Green. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. James Cooper, of the Berean Church, from Titus ii, 13:—"Looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ."

The Revs. J. H. Castle and Aaron Perkins assisted in the devotional exercises.

At the close of the exercises the Association proceeded to the election of a Moderator and Clerk. The following was the result:—Rev. J. H. Castle, D. D., Philadelphia, Moderator, and H. G. Jones, Clerk.

Letters from the following churches were then read. They contained the following statistics:—

Lower Dublin Baptist Church—Present number of members, 220; Sunday Schools, 3; teachers, 27; scholars, 175; volumes in library, 500.

Great Valley Church—Number of members, 163; Sunday Schools, 2; teachers, 14; scholars, 102; volumes in library, 800.

Brandywine Church—Number of members, 108; Sunday Schools, 4; teachers, 32; scholars, 263; volumes in library, 1500.

Montgomery Church—Number of members, 184; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 9; scholars, 96; volumes in library, 478.

Spruce Street Baptist Church—Number of members, 491; Sunday Schools, 2; teachers, 51; scholars, 525; volumes in library, 2300.

New Britain Church—Number of members, 247; Sunday Schools, 2; teachers, 18; volumes in library, 700.

Roxborough Church—Number of members, 232; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 23; scholars, 267; books, 500.

Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia—Number of members, 557; Sunday Schools, 2; teachers, 45; scholars, 460; volumes in library, 1105.

Marcus Hook Church—Number of members, 51; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 8; scholars, 70; books, 200.

Lower Merion Church—Number of members, 226; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 10; scholars, 70; volumes in library, 450.

Third Church, Philadelphia—Number of members, 528; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 37; scholars, 300; volumes in library, 700.

Hepzibah Church—Number of members, 268; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 18; scholars, 100; volumes, 450.

Goshen Baptist Church—Number of members, 45; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 8; scholars, 300; volumes in library, 300.

Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia—Number of members, 984; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 44; scholars, 784; volumes in library, 1209. During the reading of the letter from the above Church, the audience was much affected at the eloquent allusions to the late pastor of the Church, Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., deceased.

Blockley Church—Number of members, 276; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 20; scholars, 250; volumes in library, 1000.

Second Church, Wilmington, Del., reported 425 members.

Valley Forge Church—Number of members, 25; Sunday Schools, 1; teachers, 8; scholars, 82; volumes, 364.

The Committee on Religious Exercises reported the following as the rules for the Association:—Devotional services each day, from 8½ o'clock A. M. to 9½ A. M. Association meet for business at 9½ A. M., and adjourn at 12½ P. M.; meet again at 2½ P. M., and adjourn at 5 P. M., and meet at 7½ P. M.

After the announcement of the Standing Committees by the Moderator, the Association adjourned.

The services this evening will be in reference to the departure of several missionaries.

GREAT REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT BROAD AND PARRISH STREETS—SPEECH OF MR. DURANT, OF NEW ORLEANS.—Agreeably to a call in the papers, a large and enthusiastic gathering of the loyal Union voters of the Fourth Congressional District assembled at Broad and Parrish streets last evening. The meeting was called to order by the selection of the following officers:—

Chairman—Thomas Potter, Esq.

Vice-Presidents—Fourteenth Ward, Colonel William B. Thomas, David Cramer; Fifteenth Ward, William Matthews, Matthew Baird; Twentieth Ward, Charles H. Craige, Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.; Twenty-first Ward, Archibald Campbell, Theodore Megargee; Twenty-fourth Ward, James Hunter, James Rhoads; Twenty-seventh Ward, Henry C. Townsend, Thomas S. Ellis.

Secretararies—Fourteenth Ward, William B. Welb; Fifteenth Ward, Edward D. Stokes; Twentieth Ward, Henry B. Ashmead; Twenty-first Ward, Jacob D. Hetz; Twenty-fourth Ward, A. J. Andrews; Twenty-seventh Ward, Edward Miller.

On being escorted to the chair, after the subsidence of the enthusiastic cheering of the vast assemblage, Mr. Potter spoke very forcibly and feelingly in behalf of the great ends of the party, and referred in grateful terms to the honor accorded him. Amidst the most rapturous applause, he introduced Judge Durant, of New Orleans.

SPEECH OF JUDGE DURANT.

He referred in very forcible terms to the great struggle which was before them, and expressed his happiness in being able to advocate the great principles of the party at the present impending crisis. He referred to the days of the Loyal Southern Convention, and expressed his and their lasting gratitude to the citizens of Philadelphia for their courtesies and kindnesses. By the blessing of God the land has been reclaimed from the hands of Rebels and traitors.

Passing on, the speaker referred to the course pursued by the President of the United States in running counter to the Congress of the United States. He wished to know whether the will of the people, as represented in Congress, should be respected, or whether that of the President should be put in its place. He here referred to the course pursued by those who were in the habit of treating Congress with disdain. Shall the people obey the President or the Congress of the United States?

He then spoke at great length on the amendments to the Constitutions proposed by Congress, and showed that they were intended for the best interests of all sections of the Union. The protection of law and equal rights was extended by them to all parts of the Union.

The speaker then dwelt upon the idea of negro suffrage, and contended that it was but simple justice to the colored people that such privilege should be granted. They had fought and died for the interests of the Union, and should, therefore, enjoy the elective franchise.

He concluded by referring to the services of Hon. William D. Kelley in the cause of freedom and liberty, and said that there was not a Union heart that did not beat in unison with his in the great struggle: that his name was a household word among them.

During Judge Durant's speech the Republican Invincibles arrived on the ground, swelling the immense crowd, and adding greatly to the grandeur of the assemblage.

James Miller, Esq., of the Twenty-seventh Ward, then stepped forward, and read the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, amidst great enthusiasm:—

Resolved, First, That we have no difficulty whatever in discerning the true party of the Union and the Constitution.

Second, That the party which nominated a Woodward in Pennsylvania, a Seymour in New York and Connecticut, and a Vallandigham in Ohio, during the war, as candidates for Governor of those States, respectively, is the same identical party which now sustains a Clymer in Pennsylvania, a Hoffman in New York, and an Andrew Johnson for the stolen bread-and-butter which he so freely offers to all those who opposed the war for the Union.

Third. That as the party throughout the war opposed the Government, so now it stands in open hostility to the principles of common justice and the rights of man, and sympathizes with, and renders its cordial support to, the Rebel soldiers and guerillas of Lee, Johnston, Jeff. Davis & Co., as against those noble, self-sacrificing men who victoriously and triumphantly upheld the flag of the Union in the armies of the republic, led by Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan.

Fourth. That the party of the Union stands now where it planted itself at the outbreak of the Rebellion, on the principle of justice to all. And, as in 1861, when it seemed proper that leniency should characterize the operations of the armies of the republic in the conduct of the war for the restoration of the national authority, and when terms of great liberality were made to, and contemptuously refused by Rebels thereby creating the necessity for those vigorous measures which destroyed the armies of Jeff. Davis and saved the national life, so now, its terms of restoration are generous and liberal to those who have so maliciously assailed the Union and lack only in that just measure of security which the common rights of all men demand.

Fifth. That the party of Clymer and Hoffman, which failed to sustain the Government, even in its lenient policy of 1861, but which strove for the defeat of the national arms, in which they in part succeeded, is not now entitled to the support of those Union-loving, loyal voters of the republic who desire restoration of the States which were plunged into the vortex of rebellion at the instigation of the Peirces, the Clymers, the Woodwards, and the Vallandighams of the so-called Democratic party of the North.

Sixth. That whilst we desire the speedy restoration of those States, we desire that the only law-making power of the nation, the Congress elected by the loyal people, shall exercise control over the question at issue, and not Andrew Johnson, upon whom the Constitution confers no power whatever to legislate, or to make laws for any one, much less the power of dictation to the people, and whose policy has restored the courage of Rebels and traitors—the power of bad men, both North and South, to do wrong, unpunished—encouraged outrages upon the rights of the humblest, and those unable to defend themselves—but murder and riot, under the plea of the preservation of the public peace, to do their work, with his official sanction, whilst deliberately appropriating to himself all the virtuous qualities of a Washington and a Lincoln.

Seventh. That we recognize in the Hon William D. Kelley, our Congressman, present, and who will be re-elected by a majority of thousands, one who did not vote with Vallandigham or for Woodward, but who sustained Abraham Lincoln and the great principles of the Union Republican party, always and ever fighting the cause of the people; favoring every great interest of the nation and our own State; laboring for the protection of the industry of the artisan and the mechanic; striking well-directed and effective blows for the rights of all men, and found at all times on the side of the Government and the Union; one to whom we pledge our votes with our most hearty and cordial approbation of his entire Congressional record.

Eighth. That General John W. Geary, our candidate for Governor, having won imperishable honors on the battle-field, is entitled to the suffrages of every loyal Pennsylvanian; and as he was on the "Lookout" of the war, so the people are on the lookout that no Clymer with Rebel sympathies shall come within fifty thousand votes of the gallant climber of Lookout Mountain.

Ninth. That we pledge our full share of the majority of thousands for our excellent city and county ticket, promising that, in the "swinging round the circle," we will remember Captain Conner and General Owen, the fighting 'Boys in Blue."

Tenth. That in the re-election of Judges Allison and Pierce, and the elevation of F. Carroll Brewster, Esq., to the bench, we have the most perfect confidence in the administration of justice, and that public wrongs will receive no countenance at their hands.

After the reading of the resolutions, Hon. William D. Kelley, after repeated calls, stepped to the speaker's stand, and spoke at length.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY'S SPEECH.

He said that as it was expected he would declare himself, he would do so. As the leading man on the opposition ticket was the first under his notice, all he could say of Heister Clymer was that he was dead politically, and stinketh in the nostrils of his own party. There was not a rat in the dock of Philadelphia or New York who understood better when to leave a sinking ship than James Gordon Bennett. When he heard of the storm in Maine he called his editors about him and said, "Boys, this ain't a local victory, but a devil of a tornado, and we must tack ship." Andrew Johnson had adopted a plan of reconstruction that had destroyed such as Heister Clymer.

The "Little Villain," as he was called by Bennett, Mr. Raymond, of the *Times*, who led the Johnson forces, over whom Doolittle and Cowan held the keys, had requested a dozen gentlemen to write him a letter, so he could reply in a two-column one, with a view of getting back to the Republican party. He had lost his standing in the party, his credit either for honesty or sagacity as a statesman, and was anxious to get back when he found it was evident the party would be wiped out that put up Heister Clymer against the gallant Geary. Republicans had been asked to vote for Welsh and the opposition men would vote for Geary. Any man who traded off, even for a constable who had the slightest chance, was a fool, for it was certain Geary would have 50,000 majority.

The Judge said he had been a candidate for Congress four times, and never had assailed his competitor. He did not mean to assail his present competitor, for there was no use of using artillery to kill mosquitoes and tom-tits. (Loud applause.) He meant, however, to repel some of the slanders the foolish men had made at a meeting down this street. Not a Democratic meeting, for that party was dead, and buried in the Wigwam. The new party was either the Davis-Johnson Union or the Johnson-Davis Union, he hardly knew which. It reminded him of a boy at a lagoon in Louisiana, who saw a snake swallow an alligator's tail, and the alligator swallowed the snake's tail, but neither got the other down.

As a Democratic party it was dead, and the party that now claims that title has no right to do so, for a Democratic party means the party of the people, which *it* is not.

He would not stop to consider the record of John Welsh, Esq., for all who knew him knew him never to have been a friend of civil and religious liberty in this country. It was said at this mongrel meeting that the Republican party professed to be friends of the soldier; but where was Bill Kelley's record? Well, he would answer that by saying he had no record, nor did he profess to be a soldier. On the 12th of April he would be 52 years old, consequently he was past the age to have been a soldier when the war began.

There was a Copperhead party in Congress, however, who were trying to defeat the North by starving soldiers in the field, by failing to vote taxes for the draft and bounties, so that recruits could be supplied to the shattered ranks, and he confronted that party, and like the Irishman at Donnybrook fair, never saw one of them with his head bare that he did not strike with a shillelah.

John Welsh, Esq., was in the army, and put his record beside mine. I can hold up my palms and say, no innocent soldier's money ever polluted them. Ask the widow of the dead hero, the mother of the dead boy, whose mutilated form fills a soldier's grave; ask the soldiers themselves if their money ever touched my palms for any service I rendered. (Great applause.) It was said when the bogus convention nominated Welsh that he had plenty of money to spend in the canvass. Well may he spend it, as it is said he made $300,000 by his services in the army.

Considerable confusion was created at this point by the appearance of the Twenty-fourth and Twentieth Ward Associations of Boys in Blue and the Elephant Club. Many humorous remarks were made by Senator Creswell, Hon. William D. Kelley, and others, creating considerable laughter.

He resumed his address, saying John Welsh's record was written in gold, shaded with greenbacks, which was obtained by charging the "Boys in Blue" twenty cents for a cigar, a dollar a slice for cheese, and selling pies by the quarters. Any man who had realized seventy-five thousand dollars, as Welsh had done, must have driven a brisk and heartless trade. (Applause.) He should not have made these allusions had it not been for George F. Gordon (groans) and the other patriotic (laughter) friends of Welsh. He had been challenged, and there was his record compared with the sutler of Fort Delaware; and Gordon, who was known to be always truthful and honest, might explain it.

His constituents knew his record; and what it had been in the past it should be in the future. First, he was for the indiscriminate unity of the country; and second, for the boundless liberty of the country. He claimed to be, in his feeble way, the champion of the laboring man; and he wanted the broad, fertile, and wealthy fields of the South tilled for those who choose to emigrate there from the North. It was his desire to see the South like the North, with its broad system of universal education, and its churches sustained by voluntary contributions. Every man who was not convicted of crime should have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and the right of the ballot to defend the right of labor as intelligently as the workingman of the North defends his.

Every citizen should have a voice in the Government in which he lives. In Great Britain he should be represented in Parliament, when he pays his taxes, and every Irishman who is taxed should vote for men in the British Parliament. Every American citizen who paid a tax, and was not convicted of crime, should have the right to vote for men to represent him in Congress. The strong and the rich have that with which to defend themselves, and they desired to prevent any one from attempting to equal them. He had stood by those great principles, and when he went back to the Fortieth Congress with 4500 majority, he would stand up more vehemently for the rights of labor and the laboring man.

He concluded amidst the most enthusiastic cheering of the great mass, and after the uproar had abated Mr. Potter introduced Senator Creswell, of Maryland.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CRESWELL.

He commenced by referring to the great issues of the day which were staring us in the face, and which called for the most exalted patriotism and statesmanship for their solution. He said in a very ironical manner that no longer ago than the 22d of February last our dignified, patriotic, and distinguished President, who never violated a pledge, did not value dignity, and was ever and always the friend of the people, made a speech, in which he wished that he had all the people of the nation about him, so that they could hear the melodious strains of his words. He only wished he was here to-night, where he would find a very respectable amphitheatre full of people of the United States. No doubt they would take an interest in the remarks he might address them.

Andrew Johnson was elected two short years ago, by the Republican party, Vice-President. Now he boasts that, under the operations of the Constitution, without any reference to the assassin Booth, he is the President, and hence distributes the Constitution all over the land. He had often heard of men violating the truth, but never heard of a more perfect specimen of a liar than this same Andrew Johnson. He beat Tom Pepper, and he was kicked out of hell for lying. What pledge did he ever keep?

At this some one in the crowd yelled out at the top of his voice—"The temperance pledge," which created intense merriment.

The speaker resumed. Not exactly that, for if he had taken it he kept it tight in his breeches pocket, and never condescended to practise it.

He had assured the Republican party that he would make battle with them in the ranks, and never associate with Rebels. Now he was making war on the party. He had proclaimed that he would appoint none but loyal men, and he had violated that pledge in every State. The malignant traitor had been driven, by self-defense, to take Copperheads for his offices, as loyal men refused to hold them.

He would defy him, hunt as earnestly as he may through his pigeon-holes, to find one pledge made to the Union party that he had lived up to. The only way of accounting for his apostasy was that he made such a sinner of his memory that he credited his own lies.

Congress had contrived a plan of restoration, believing in the old-fashioned notion that they had been fighting in a good cause, and yet Andrew Johnson denies us a return to the same state of affairs as before the war.

He then spoke at length on the Congressional amendments to the Constitution, and to the false light in which the opposition had placed them to mislead the people. He made some very apt and ludicrous comparisons, illustrating the fallacy of the reasoning of the Johnson party in regard to the effect they would have on the people.

He concluded his speech by referring to the gallant services of General Geary in the field and at home, and to the long and patriotic record of Hon. William D. Kelley, and concluded by an earnest appeal to the Union loyal men of all parties to rally to the support of the representatives of the people in Congress in their efforts to re-establish Union and liberty throughout the length and breadth of the land. He expressed his hope and conviction that General Geary and Hon. William D. Kelley would be elected by the most overwhelming majorities.

The meeting closed at a late hour with three times three cheers for Geary, Kelley, and Creswell, and the vast assemblage dispersed to their homes.

Owing to the immense gathering being so great that no speaker's voice could reach all present, another meeting was organized on Broad street, near Brown, at which speeches were made by J. P. Loughead, Cornelius Walborn, and others.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Union Republicans of the First Congressional District was held last evening at the junction of Moyamensing and Washington avenues. There was a large attendance.

The meeting was organized by the selection of Edward C. Knight, Esq., as President, and of a number of gentlemen as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Knight made a few remarks, in which he said that the Union Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania had selected as candidates loyal men who could be trusted by the people, and he knew, from long personal acquaintance with the gentleman nominated for Congress in the First District, that a better selection could not have been made. (Applause.)

General Muzzy, of Ohio, was then introduced. He said he had no doubt, from the signs of the times, that Pennsylvania would follow the lead of Vermont and Maine, and elect the Republican candidates.

The Hon. Charles Gibbons next followed, and was received with cheers. After thanking the assemblage for their manifestation of good feeling, he promised, if elected, to enter upon the discharge of his duties with an earnest desire to perform them faithfully, keeping ever in mind the Scriptural declaration that righteousness exalteth a nation. He had not consented to accept the nomination from any ambitious feelings, nor from any selfish considerations; and if he should not be elected it would cause him no regret, except as it affected the cause he espoused. Mr. Gibbons then referred to the position of the political parties at the present time; gave the origin of the Republican party; and concluded by a review of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress.

The meeting was further addressed by William B. Mann, Esq., and others.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the old officers were re-elected. The following vaccine physicians were also elected:—First District, J. T. Williams, M. D.; Second, E. C. Dougherty, M. D.; Third, J. G. Allen, M. D.; Fourth, H. St. Clair Ash, M. D.; Fifth, J. H. Conrad, M. D.; Sixth, S. N. Troth, M. D.; Seventh, J. L. Ribl, M. D.; Eighth, J. F. Lamb, M. D.; Ninth, S. M. Whister, M. D.; Tenth, Elisha Crowell, M. D. The following were elected Collectors:—William Reichner, James Kelly, S. T. Ramsey, J. Pugh, William Rainer, O. P. Cornman, and Hiram Massey.

Chief Clerk—Washington L. Bladen.

Assistant Clerk—Augustus F. Lynch.

Chief Registration Clerk—George E. Chambers.

Assistants—H. Patterson, J. C. Sees, and Charles Wiegman.

Nuisance Inspectors—Peter K. Young and William L. Williams.

Night Inspector—Jacob Kipole.

Messengers—Andrew McDole and Samuel T. Morton.

Runner—David Brown.

Steward of Lazaretto—Lewis Kugler.

Physician of Municipal Hospital—J. H. Taylor.

Matron—Lydia Tomlinson.

Measurers of Cesspools—Conrad B. Andress and John S. Thackaray.

A THIEVISH BEGGAR.—A woman, considerably advanced in years, was arrested yesterday in a dry goods store, on a charge of shoplifting. She had a basket with her and was begging, but it being remembered that several pieces of goods had disappeared on Saturday after her visit to the store, she was taken into custody, and finally confessed to the theft. She was held for a hearing.

THE ASSESSORSHIP IN THE SECOND WARD.—There appears to be great misapprehension in regard to the appointment of the Assessor in the Second Ward, and an explanation of the real state of affairs may be interesting. When the vacancy was caused by the death of Mr. Harmer, the Democratic Assessor, it was filled by the majority of the Commissioners (Republican), and not by the Court of Common Pleas, as generally believed. The fact that both Assessors were of the same political party gave rise to the fear that there would be trouble at the Extra Assessment, and the case was submitted to Judge Ludlow, who was asked to say that the Assessors had no right to meet in secret, as it was alleged they claimed to do. Judge Ludlow said, that while it was true they had no right to meet in secret, it would be improper to admit everybody, and he therefore suggested that the Assessors allow a gentleman to remain in the room with them, as the representative of those who were apprehensive of fraud. The Judge, however, had no authority under the law to compel the Assessors to admit strangers, and hence their refusal to permit any one to be present during the Extra Assessment for the Second Ward.

THE ATLANTIC AND KEYSTONE MATCH.—The match game yesterday, between the Atlantic Base Ball Club of Brooklyn and the Keystone Club of this city was very well contested. There was a very large assembly of spectators. At the close of the game the score stood:—Atlantic, 25; Keystone, 18. During the eighth inning, when the score stood 23 to 18, there was great interest felt throughout the entire field. The Keystones were rapidly adding to their score, and had three men on the bases when a display of fine fielding by their opponents turned the scale against them. The game was played on the beautiful grounds of the Olympic Club.

WOMAN SHOT.—Last evening, as a political procession was passing in the neighborhood of Frankford road and Shackamaxon street, a pistol was discharged, the ball from which severely wounded Mrs. Quinn in the thigh. She was removed to her residence, in Beach street, above Palmer.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

"BOYS IN BLUE."—The "Boys in Blue" met at the Union League room, Fourth and Federal streets, last evening. James C. Nichols was elected President, and B. H. Connelly Secretary.

The Executive Committee reported that they could secure Andrews' Hall, Fourth and Market streets, for the Club to meet in, and the committee were instructed to rent it for the campaign.

The report of the Committee on Uniform was received, and they were instructed to procure uniforms and everything that was required by the Club.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the regular meetings of the Club be held on Thursday nights.

A motion was passed to the effect that the members be notified by posters of all the meetings.

The Executive Committee were instructed to obtain torches, and all that was necessary for the Club.

A motion was then adopted to adjourn, to meet at the hall of the Club.

RECEPTION OF THE EAGLE COMPANY.—The Weccacoe Hose Company of this city participated in the reception of the Eagle Fire Company, of Pittsburg, in Philadelphia, yesterday. They were accompanied by an excellent band of music, and turned out about fifty men fully equipped, under the marshalship of Mr. Ables. This is about the most active company in our city, always on hand when duty calls. The members are entitled to a great deal of credit for the manner in which they respond when called on to participate in the reception of their brother firemen from other cities.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—There will be a meeting of our citizens who uphold Congress in its endeavors to secure a permanent peace, next Thursday evening, at the Union League Room, for the purpose of forming a citizens' campaign club. The call has been issued, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. Jersey is awake, and will do her duty at the next election.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF FIFTEEN OPERA NIGHTS AND THREE MATINEES.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, October 15.
During the season the following eminent artists will positively appear:—
SOPRANOS AND CONTRALTOS:
C. L. KELLOGG, CARMEN POCH,
ANTOINETTE RONCONI, M. A. HAUCK,
T. NATALIE TESTA, STELLA BONHEUR,
FANNY STOCKTON, M. RICARDI,
TENORS:
MAZZOLENI, BARAGLI,
TESTA, BERNARDI, RICHARDS,
BASSO-BUFFO:
GIORGIO RONCONI.
BARITONES AND BASSOS:
BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
FORSALI, LORINI,
DUBREUIL, BANFI,
CONDUCTORS:
CARL BERGMANN, A. TORRIANI,
MAX MARETZEK.
LARGE AND EFFECTIVE CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The following Operas will positively be presented during the season:—
CRISPINO E LA COMARE
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
THE HUGUENOTS, FRA DIAVOLO,
TROVATORE, ELISIRE D'AMORE.
ERNANI
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
LUCREZIA BORGIA, SOMNAMBULA,
FAUST, DON GIOVANNI.
And others.
ADMISSION.
To Parquet, Balcony, and Dress Circle.....$1 50
Secured Seats, extra..... 50
Family Circle..... 75
Amphitheatre..... 50
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS,
including a secured choice seat for fifteen nights,
TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be received on Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday October 8, 9, 10 and 11, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 632 CHESNUT street, corner of Seventh.
The sale of tickets for single performances will commence on Friday October 12, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store 10 3 5t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7.45.
THIS EVENING,
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
CROWDED HOUSES
Second week of the
SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
He will appear in his world-renowned assumption of
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE,
in the three-act Comedy, entitled
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
To conclude with Buckstone's three-act Comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
Mr. Henry Dove.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
FIRST OWENS MATINEE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 6.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MR JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 3,
John Brougham's Extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON TAS.
Mr JOHN BROUGHAM as.....King Pow-ha-tan
And the distinguished Actress
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
(who has been specially engaged for the role), as
PO-CA-HON TAS.
Also, the favorite Comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as.....Gerald Fitzmaurice

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
THE FAST FAMILY.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
the great Play, in four acts of
THE FAST FAMILY,
with new scenery and great cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW AS THE RICH WIDOW.
Concluding each evening with
THE BLESSED BABY.
All the Company in the casts.
MONDAY—Mr. BANDMAN, "DESTINY."

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
Engagement of the great Artiste,
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.
EVERY EVENING,
the great American Drama of
NICK OF THE WOODS.

HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the great Illusionist Musician and Comedian,
ROBERT HELLER.
SUCCESS UNDIMINISHED.
THE ENTHUSIASM INCREASING.
ANOTHER FINE PROGRAMME OFFERED.
EVERY NIGHT during the week, Heller's new and beautiful Illusion, entitled
THE MYSTERIOUS ORANGE TREE,
with its leaves of green, buds of snowy whiteness and rich golden fruit. Produced nightly to the delight of hundreds, and justly termed
THE LADIES' FAVORITE,
with the following new features:
THE BROKEN BIRDS,
an Ornithological Absurdity (new),
MOCHA,
a novel method of making Coffee (new), and
"THE CANNON" (new.)
Admission 50 cents; reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Doors Open at 7. Commence at 8 10 1 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNROSS, Manager.

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GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
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And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best artists in the city, will perform.
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Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
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Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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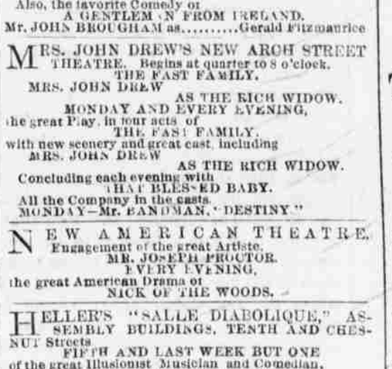
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise impairs health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HIL EBRAND & LEWIS



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WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.
These Paintings have been in preparation for the past sixteen months, and are from the pencil of the well-known artist, George Wunderlich, and far eclipse all former efforts of his wonderful genius.
The subject has been chosen as being one of great interest to the American people.
Scenes from the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN our late lamented President, from his early life to his death by the hand of the assassin with all the principal events connected with the funerals; the pursuit, capture, trial, and execution of the conspirators, are given in life-like and thrilling Tableaux
In addition to their historical interest, the Tableaux contain faithful life-size Portraits of the prominent Statesmen and principal Officers of the Army and Navy.
An elaborate Descriptive Lecture will be delivered by SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq., the celebrated Shakespearian Reader, whose reputation is well known, standing, as he does, at the head of his profession.
MADLLE ELVIRA DE SILVA, late of the King's Opera, Hanover, a young and talented Vocalist, will make her first appearance in America. This lady has a rich and full soprano voice, and is believed to have few superiors in the profession.
Tickets of Admission.....25 cents
Reserved Seats.....50 cents
Gallery for Colored Persons.....25 cents
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at quarter to 8.
Tickets may be had at the Hall. Also at Risley's Bookstand, Continental; Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; and at Stewart's, No. 68 Arch street.
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Friday and Saturday, October 5 and 6.
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MADLLE MATHILDE FLODOWSKA,
Prima Donna Soprano, from the La Scala, Milan. Her First appearance in America.
MADLLE FRIDA DE GEBELE,
The brilliant Prima Donna Contralto.
SIGNOR GUISEPPE LIMBERTI,
The great Italian Tenore. His first appearance in America.
HERR KARL FORMES,
The renowned Basso.
F. JEHIN PRUME,
Late Violinist to the King of Prussia.
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The original and brilliant Pianist.
PROFESSOR S. BEHRENS,
The accomplished Maestro, will preside at the Pianoforte.
CARDS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Seats secured without extra charge at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets where a plan of the Hall can be seen.
The grand Piano used by Herr Boekelman is from the Manufactory of Chickering & Sons, New York. Agents in this city, William C. Dutton, Chesnut street between Ninth and Tenth. 10 1 6t

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1866.

The New Orleans Massacre—"The Tale Unfolded."

"MURDER will out." Notwithstanding the desperate attempts of certain officials at Washington to conceal the true cause of the New Orleans massacre, the facts of the case have been again and again laid before the public, in so clear and unmistakable a light, that no reasonable doubt can remain as to the originators of the series of murders which rival St. Bartholomew. We make place on our first page to-day for the full report of the Military Commission appointed by the War Department to investigate the occurrence. These are army officers, and under the control of those who had sought to exonerate Monroe and blame the Convention, but the facts before them were so explicit as to leave no question as to where the responsibility lies. It proves that it was the conservative (?) party which spilt all the blood, and on their heads and on their children let the crime rest. We want no stronger campaign document than the one before us. It speaks volumes in favor of the radical cause. We append the editorial of the *Tribune* of this morning, as an excellent exponent of the thoughts in the mind of every disinterested man:—

The Report of the Military Board of Commission appointed to investigate the causes of the New Orleans massacre is at last before the public. The President, in spite of the universal demand for its publication, has kept this extraordinary document secret, and there was reason to fear its entire suppression. It will easily be seen why he dared not allow it to be published.

The whole responsibility of the massacre is placed upon the civil authorities of New Orleans, and through them upon the President, who sustained their course. The Radical Convention is exonerated from the charge of inciting the negroes to violence, and it is proved that the negroes who paraded were generally unarmed, and could have had no hostile intention. When the Convention was attacked, it is established "beyond the shadow of doubt that, except the two or three pistols in the hands of the procession negroes, the besieged party were totally unarmed. "On the other hand, the Commission found that the Mayor expected that an organized attack would be made on the Convention, and that on the morning of the massacre he withdrew the police from the streets, armed them, and held them to await orders. The city was left to the mercy of the rioters. The first attack was made by ex-Rebel soldiers upon the negroes, and this was followed by the advance of the police in three columns, firing on the negroes and the Convention. Organizations of Rebel soldiers joined in the attack. The alarm-bell gave the well-known signal which, during the Rebellion, summoned the Rebel soldiers to the defense of the city against a Federal attack. Sweeping through the streets, in answer to the tolling bell, came Hays' brigade and bodies of men bearing the insignia of Rebel troops. They fell upon this helpless Convention, the poor procession of negroes, who, carrying the flag of the United States, blindly trusted to its protection, and "pursued the work of massacre with a cowardly ferocity unsurpassed in the annals of crime." It was not the duty of the Commission to describe the scenes which ensued, but the report gives startling evidence of the fiendish spirit of the police and the mob, and state, as a firm conviction, that "but for the presence of the troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged throughout the night in all the negro quarters of the city, and that the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob." They also declare that Mayor Monroe knew what the action of the police would be, and "intended the inevitable consequences of his own acts." Yet this is the man and these the men that Andrew Johnson has defended as the friends of order.

In his speech at St. Louis, three days after the date of this report, when the substance of it had in all probability reached him, and when, at least, the main facts were known to the whole country, Mr. Johnson declared "every man in the Convention to be a traitor," and the Congress of the United States to be "the cause and origin of every drop of blood that was shed." As in the first place he gave full power to the civil government of New Orleans to do as it pleased with the Convention, and refused to take any steps for its protection, so he has since been the consistent defender of Mayor Monroe and his police, and the traducer of the loyal men they killed. He has denounced Congress, and the Commission, by the same implication, has indicated his own policy as the cause of this massacre. Between the two the people will not find it hard to choose. There is Sheridan, Baird, and a commission of American soldiers on the one side, and on the other Andrew Johnson violently appealing at a Copperhead banquet to a mob of applauding Copperheads.

Has the Executive a Right to a Policy?

HON. A. G. CATTELL, just elected a Senator from the State of New Jersey, has exercised the Democrats terribly by the assertion in a recent speech "that the President has *no right* to a policy." Mr. Cattell has struck the key-note of the present contest. Under our form of government the President is simply the Executive. His sole duty is to see that the laws are executed. The power of *making* laws the *people* have reserved to themselves, and any interference of the Executive with the law-making branch of the Government is a gross violation of the privileges of that body, and a step towards the overthrow of the Government. The President, it is true, may in his formal and official messages advise Congress, but when he has done that, he has exhausted his functions in that direction. Such a thing as the President having a "policy," comprehending things which must go into the form of laws, and covering perhaps the most important interests of the people, and of his endeavoring to force this policy upon the country and upon Congress through the power which his official position gives him, is a thing which was utterly unknown in the earlier history of the republic, and is directly at war with the spirit of the Constitution. It is nothing more nor less than an effort of the Executive to trench upon the *law-making* branch of the Government.

The framers of the Government were careful to separate the Executive and the Legislative Departments as widely as possible. The people were determined to keep the law-making power in their own hands. Hence, the House of Representatives is elected by districts, and every two years. Such a thing as Congress usurping power is, therefore, next to absurd, for Congress is the direct agent and representative of the people, and acts *for* the people in making the laws. The Executive, however, is elected for a far different purpose. His functions are those of a less popular character. They correspond more closely to kingly and imperial attributes. He executes law. He pardons offenders. He even nullifies the will of the people in certain cases. He nominates officers. He is the *one-man power* in the Government. Strictly confined to his legitimate functions, however, he is not dangerous to the liberties of the people, because he cannot make the laws, and he can only act in conformity to the laws. But the moment he steps aside and endeavors to add to his other powers that of dictating the policy of the Government, which is nothing less than dictating the character of the laws, he then becomes a most dangerous functionary. He then exercises regal attributes, without the usual checks thrown around emperors and kings.

The "policy" of the Government is the character of its legislation; and this belongs solely to Congress, because Congress is the exclusive law-making power in the Government. If a certain "policy" with regard to the tariff, for instance, is to be adopted, it is exclusively a matter for the people, through Congress, to determine. The Executive has no right to interfere with the people in it. When the law is passed, and the "policy" thus determined, then his sole duty is to execute the law. So of a "policy" with reference to anything else. The people, and the people alone, have the right to a "policy," and Congress is their constitutional organ for making that policy an actuality in the Government.

Executive experiments in attempting to force a "policy" on the people have not resulted in the past in bringing honor upon their authors. We had a notable instance of this in the attempt of Mr. Buchanan, during his Presidency, to force his Lecompton Constitution policy upon Congress and the people. For months and months the entire power and patronage of the Executive position were brought to bear on the effort to pass "Lecompton pure and simple" through Congress. But it failed, and in its failure overwhelmed the Democratic party in ruin. The people took the alarm. They were indignant and disgusted at beholding the President attempting to dictate a "policy" to the representatives of the people, and trying to bribe them by the use of official patronage. The fate of the Lecompton "policy" should be a warning. The people of this country are entirely competent both to conceive and carry out any line of policy that may be essential to their welfare. At least they are determined that no "policy" shall be forced upon them from the outside; and least of all, from that branch of the Government most despotic in its character, and to which the Constitution has assigned for other and different duties.

THE PRODIGAL.—Mr. Henry J. Raymond has returned to the fold, and has been for three consecutive days working in favor of the Republican party. The principal cause of rejoicing at the prodigal's return is that he brings with him "them $20,000," of which it is now possible we may have some account.

"THE great question of the day," says Petroleum V. Nasby, "is the safety of American liberty. The people are to decide whether the power of government shall be centred in 150 men or diffused among one."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Agricultural Fair,

AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.,

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 and 3.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for the trains leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 5, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., and 2, 4, and 5 P. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION $1 00
10 1 3t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1866.
NOTICE TO PERSONAL TAX PAYERS.

Any receipt issued by an Alderman for Personal Taxes for any year prior to 1866 (for City or State) is not valid. The only authorized parties appointed for the collection of such taxes are the Delinquent Tax Collectors, or the Clerks at this office.

Information is respectfully requested when any person or persons attempt to issue such receipts, as they will be dealt with according to law.

CHARLES O'NEILL,
10 3 3t Receiver of Taxes.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF LECTURES—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 8 at 7½ P. M., by Professor WALLACE. The regular Lectures will beg n the day after, at 9 o'clock A. M.
10 2 5t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
101st SESSION 1866-67.

The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 8, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 3 4t Dean Medical Faculty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF

THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$2,432 62	
United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States	67,000 00	
United States bonds on hand	83,000 00	
		151,432 62
United States legal-tender notes	66,998 00	
National bank notes	17,160 00	
Due from banks and bankers	8,139 26	
Fractional currency and cash items	14,957 07	
		109,154 33
Banking House	54,075 54	
Furniture and fixtures	2,788 10	
Expenses and taxes	7,699 23	
		64,562 87
Total		$325,150 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Deposits	119,340 99
Profits and loss	6,809 03
Total	$326,150 02

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 2 2w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, October 4,

The First Great Lecture of the Season.

Subject—"THE REJECTED STONE."

Equal Justice, Rejected by the First Builders, must form the Corner-Stone of the New Republic.

This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in this city.

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Reserved Seats .....50 cents
Admission .....25 cents
Proscenium Boxes $5 00
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six persons $4 00

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 9 29 6t

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 19, 1866.—To the Hon. Leonard Myers, Member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania:—SIR: At a meeting of the Manufacturers and Journeymen Cigarmakers of Philadelphia, held June 16, 1866, the following resolution, together with other proceedings, was adopted:—

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. Leonard Myers for the very able and consistent manner in which he defended the interests of our business having stood almost alone in his advocacy of placing the tax on the raw material.—Extract from minutes of meeting held June 18, 1866.

AUGUSTUS PFAFF, President.
Attest—CHARLES BAKER, Secretary. 1t

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

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No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, ABOVE THIRTEENTH.

THE GREAT LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX

ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION.

The paintings are sixty in number, from the pencil of GEORGE WUNDERLICH, ESQ.

A Descriptive Lecture by

S. K. MURDOCH, ESQ.

Choice Musical Selections by MAD'LLE ELVIRA DE SILVA.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Matinees every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
10 3 3t*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN B. GOUGH

will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 10,
Subject—"CURIOSITY."

This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in Philadelphia

THURSDAY EVENING, October 11,
Subject—"ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."

Tickets at Ashmead & Evans' Bookstore, No. 724 Chesnut street, on *Friday morning*. To avoid delay and confusion, on the *first day of sale only* the tickets for the north half the Academy will be sold at GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine Office, No. 730 Chesnut street.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents and 75 cents.
Family Circle (not reserved), 25 cents.
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six persons, $4.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock
10 3 3t

CLOAKS AND FURS.

C. LEWISSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND FURS,

No. 14 South SECOND Street,

Six Doors below Market Street.

Finest Assortment of Cloaks in the City,
All of New styles and the Best Workmanship.

The Largest Stock of Furs in the City,
All of my own Manufacture.

Ladies do not buy your Cloaks or Furs until you have examined my stock

C. LEWISSON,
No. 14 South SECOND Street,
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WANTED, TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKERS.

Apply immediately to
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
10 3 2t No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

BURNS & ATKINSON,

No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

AND

No. 1107 PINE Street.

$1·15 FRENCH MERINOES.

$·10 2 YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.

87 CENT 1¼ YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES.

35 CENT VERY HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS.

$4·50 10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
$6·50 11-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
$8·00 11-4 EXTRA FINE BLANKETS.
1000 LARGE HEAVY SUPERFINE BLANKETS.

33⅓ CENT EXCELLENT 1¼ YARDS WIDE PILLOW-CASE MUSLIN.

95 CENT BEST 2⅜ YARDS WIDE SHEETING.

95 CENTS FOR GOOD CRASH.

From Auction, several lots of Linens, Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, at less than regular price.
9 14 mws4p

SALE OF

VALUABLE PAINTINGS,

THIS EVENING,

AT BIRCH & SON'S

ART GALLERY,

No. 1110 CHESNUT STREET.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

A collection of about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OIL PAINTINGS, comprising a great variety of pleasing subjects.

Among the Artists represented are the following:

W. SHERIDAN YOUNG,
JAMES HAMILTON,
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FORDHAM DAY,
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C. KREIGHOFF,
CORTEZ,
OTTO SOMMERS,
E. DUPRE,
C. A. SOMMERS,
LEON S. JULLIARD,
W. M. R. COOPER,
FRANCIS MEADE,
G. HARTWICK,
VON SEVERDONK,
HENRY BOESE,
EDWARD MORAN,
T. H. SMITH,
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1t AUCTIONEERS.

THE "CITY ITEM"

FOR THIS WEEK, IS OUT.

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A REMARKABLE NUMBER.
SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED, in the highest style of art, from designs by our best artists.
THE CASTLE. Beautifully Illustrated
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REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD TRAVELLER.
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THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE of the Great Atlantic and Athletic Match.
A FULL REPORT of the Pennsylvania Base-Ball Convention at Harrisburg, together with all the Rules, Resolutions, etc. Only published in the "City Item."
MCCLEARY AT HARRISBURG. Illustrated.
HIRED MEN EXPOSED!
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EDITORIALS.

THE ELECTION
THE UNION LEAGUE.
J. DAVIS, ESQ.
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE vs. THE "CITY ITEM."
ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.
Letter from Washington. Letter from Baltimore.
General Dix. Gossip of the Week, etc. etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

All the Theatres Criticized. English and Italian Opera, etc., together with a great variety of matter most interesting to every one.

THE "CITY ITEM" is the only Illustrated Weekly published in Philadelphia, and the only Illustrated Base-Ball Journal in the world.

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The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
And facilities arranged regardless of expense, we may justly claim to be, as we intend to remain,
THE MODEL DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA!

Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, etc., Dyed successfully. All styles of Ladies' Dresses cleaned without being ripped.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, etc., dyed or cleaned WITHOUT RIPPING!

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No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side
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No. 369 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
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OUR PRICES ARE DECIDEDLY REASONABLE.
Beautiful Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, etc.
Fine Plain Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, etc.
Excellent Black Alpacas, All-wool Delaines etc
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SUPERB BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS!

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Blanket Shawls.
Linen Goods in great variety, cheap and good
Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, Quilts etc. etc.
A splendid Stock of Cloths and Cassimeres at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

(Late Thornley & Chism's).

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
P. S.—Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at lowest market prices. 10 3 1t

E. R. LEE,

43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

SUCCESSOR TO WM. WARNOCK.

Will reopen our new Store, No. 43 North Eighth st. (Warnock's old established Stand), on Monday morning next, October 8th, with an entirely new stock of Dry Goods, purchased within the past week for cash.

E. R. LEE,
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OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

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WILL OPEN ON

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HIS FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS,

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N.B.—BLACK DRESS GOODS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN,

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All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. (9 28 tmw2m

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HOSIERY GOODS,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have received per steamer "Bosphorus."

Two cases ENGLISH HALF HOSE, at 40, 50, and 58 cents.
Two cases LADIES' AND MISSES' BALBRIGGAN AND ENGLISH MERINO AND COTTON HOSE, from ordinary to very fine qualities.
Two cases GENTS', LADIES', AND CHILDREN'S FRENCH BROWN MIXED HOSE AND HALF HOSE.
One case CHILDREN'S PARIS CLOTH LEGGINGS, $1·75 a pair.

As all our goods are made expressly for us in Europe, we have adopted a

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Which will be stamped on all our Hosiery. [10 3 wsm4p

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FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.

PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
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FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
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MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
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And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,

At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

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JAMES S. CLAXTON,

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Where he is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line. 9 29 6t4p

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OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
10 2 1m4p Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER General has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary forms under the order for application and can insure a speedy settlement. GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street. 10 2 1mrp

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON the Germantown Railroad, but a few minutes' walk from a station. Address "H," at this office. 10 3 2t*

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RETAIL Dry Goods store, by a young man. The best of reference given. Address B. C., this office. 10 2 3t*

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SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
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And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HARP, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

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A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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CONNECTING RAILROAD

AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE,

BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
FREE OF STATE TAX.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY

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Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.

For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

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THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank,
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The Company will commence business on the 1st September, 1866, and will be prepared

TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills..... $1·00 per $1000
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Gold Coin or Bullion..... $1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..... $2·00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal of owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of..... $1·00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $2a each box or trunk per year; contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

RUSSIAN SABLE,

Imported Direct from Kamtschatka,

By Mr. J. W. BURLING, of this city.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has a few choice sets of

GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE,

To which he calls attention.

JAMES REISKY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FURS,

10 1 6t4p* No. 139 N. THIRD STREET.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,

From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.

For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

CARMICK & CO.,

2 1 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS.

S. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

$300 for the Nigger and $50 for the White Man!—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens Settles a Democratic Falsehood—Civil Rights and Miscegenation—A Democratic Forgery Exposed.

The following correspondence should be read by every citizen, as well as soldier:—

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOM, LANCASTER, October 2, 1866.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—Dear Sir:—The Copperheads have published pamphlets in which it is asserted that the colored man is to get $300 additional bounty, while the white man is to have but $100—that the law equalizing bounties passed last session of Congress makes this discrimination in favor of the colored soldier. This is also boldly asserted verbally, and some people believe it. One of their pamphlets also contains what is said to be an extract from the Civil Rights bill, as follows:—

"The Civil Rights bill passed by Congress over the veto of the President imposes a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year, upon any white man who shall deprive any negro of the right of marrying his daughter, or any wench the privilege of taking his son. Infamous as this may seem, yet it is a fact, and we dare any supporter of Sumner, Stevens, or Geary to deny it."

I desire you to inform the people how much of the above is true. Respectfully, yours,

E. BILLINGFELT, Chairman.

LANCASTER, October 2.—Hon. E. Billingfelt, Chairman of Union County Committee—Sir:—In answer to your letter of this date, asking how much truth there was in the assertions you refer to, I have to say there is not one word of truth in any of them. The law referred to makes no discrimination between soldiers on account of color. The word "white" or "black" is not mentioned in the law. Indeed, white soldiers are likely to get the $100 bounty under the law of 1861-62, as no colored troops were then in the service.

The extract from the Civil Rights bill is a mere forgery. I was not much surprised at the falsehood with regard to the soldiers' bounty, as it was originated by Andrew Johnson, who, if there were such an unjust law, must have signed it himself. He probably knew no better.

But I was amazed to see the other falsehood, contained in a large pamphlet of similar forgeries, circulated under the frank of a distinguished Senator from Maryland, Hon. R. Johnson. Such things are too low for comment. Is there one citizen foolish enough to believe them? Yours,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

WINKELRIED.

We mentioned the other day that at a Democratic meeting held at Bedford, Pa., a Mr. B. F. Meyer spoke in eulogy of John Wilkes Booth, saying "that he, like Winkelried, had laid down his life for his country, that Switzerland had her Winkelried, Scotland her Bruce, and America her Booth, and the time would come when a monument would be erected to Booth higher than that erected to Lincoln."

This infamous sentiment was received by the Democrats without a sign of disapprobation; but we learn by the *Zeitung* that the Swiss Republicans of Newark indignantly repudiate this association for their hero, and have appointed a committee to draft resolutions on the subject; as the Scotch also might also well do for the honor of Bruce, were not the story of his life too well known to need such a defense.

There is ignorance as well as insult in the comparison, by this Democratic orator, of the assassin Booth to the hero Winkelried. Arnold Struth von Winkelried was a knight of the Swiss Canton of Unterwalden, who died in battle that he might open the way to victory for his comrades at Sempach, July 9, 1386. The Swiss met their enemy in heavy ground. Armed with clubs having an iron ball at the end, they found the Austrians drawn up in a compact body, heavily armored and equipped with long spears. The Swiss attacked them in the shape of a wedge, but all efforts to break the Austrian line were useless.

The Austrians were beginning to surround the brave Swiss, when Winkelried burst from the ranks, exclaiming:—"I will open a passage into the line; protect, dear countrymen and confederates, my wife and children;" threw himself upon the ranks opposed to him, and grasping all the pikes within his reach, buried them in his bosom, and bore them by his weight to the earth. His comrades rushed over his dying body, and defeated the Austrians with terrific slaughter. For this heroic act the memory of Arnold Struth von Winkelried is held in sacred reverence up to the present day.

We do not wonder that the Swiss republicans are indignant at the sacrilege committed by the eulogist of Booth. When Mr. Meyer seeks for assassins he should look outside of Switzerland. There is an instance in history that may compare with the murder of Lincoln in this—that the martyr in either case was the friend of liberty and of his country. It was the assassination of William of Nassau, the "Silent," "Father William," as he was called by a devoted people, just as our martyr was called "Father Abraham." When Mr. Meyer seeks a parallel to Booth again, let him say that the Netherlands had their Balthazar Gerard, who slew the best prince of Europe, in 1584.

We fear that Mr. Meyer is not the only one so given over to judicial blindness as to rejoice in the death of Lincoln. To the loyal people it was a terrible blow when it first fell. Recent events in the career of his successor have not been such as to reconcile us to that mysterious Providence which gave us a boor in place of a patriot.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*

POLITICAL.

☞ AT TOWN HALL,

GERMANTOWN.

THIS EVENING,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

MAJOR JOSEPH T. PRATT,

AND

WALTER B. MITCHELL, ESQ.,

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS.

THURSDAY EVENING,

JOHN GOFORTH, Esq., and on

SATURDAY EVENING,

GOVERNOR CURTIN and GENERAL GEARY will speak.

By order of Executive Committee Union League of Germantown.

1t ELLWOOD JOHNSON.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1866.

ORDER No. 14.

I. Members must assemble promptly at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, to take part in the grand TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION in the First Senatorial and Second Congressional Districts.

II. Torches must be returned to the Hall to give members a chance to participate.

By order of

1t GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Marshal.

☞ PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 607 Chesnut street. Pianos reclothed without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

We have just received a new and well-selected ock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which we will make to order at the most reasonable prices.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SIX THOUSAND YARDS.

LADIES' WEAR.

Frosted Beavers.
English Whitneys.
Velvet Beavers.
Astrackians.
Chinchillas.
White Cloths.
Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
Waterproof Cloths.

MEN'S WEAR.

Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Biolley Cassimeres.

BOYS' WEAR.

All-Wool Cassimeres, $1·00.
Handsome Neat Styles, $1·25.
Very Heavy Dark Styles, $1·25.
Fine Light Weight and Colors, $1·50.
Cadet Grey, All Shades.
Boys' Overcoatings.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

1500 pair Kid Gloves, best quality imported, $1·25 per pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Nos. 4 and 5 Corded Edge Ribbons.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Domet Shaker Flannels.
Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, etc. etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins.
Plain All-Wool Poplins.
All-Wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Handsome French Chintzes.
Good quality Black Alpacas, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, at less than wholesale prices. [8 18§

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

HAVE OPENED TO-DAY,

1 case Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannels, 31c.
1 do. Fine do. do. do. do. 40c.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50 to $1.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Double-width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40.
All-wool Cassimere, for boys' wear, 85, 90, and 95c.
Large size all-wool Blankets, $6 75, worth $8.
Crib Blankets, job lot, just received, $1·75.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 28 31, 37½, and 40c.
Unbleached do. do. 20, 22, 25, 31, 33, 35, and 37½c.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, to 39c.
Unbleached do. 18, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
35c. for 1¼ yard-wide Pillow-case Muslin.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, all prices.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 87½c to $1.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Crash, etc.
Fine assortment Calicoes, 15, 18½, 20, 22, and 23c.
Boys' colored bordered Hdkfs., from auction, 15c.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at lowest prices.
Hoop Skirts, warranted for six months.

Customers will find our prices right, for what we save in expenses we take off of profits, consequently can sell lower than those under enormous expenses.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§ No. 229 North NINTH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets opened this morning, from auction, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, at only 50, 62, 75 c., 81, $1 25, and $1·50. English Tapestry Brusse a Carpets, only $1·00, worth $2 50. Three ply Imperial Carpets, only $2 20. Hemp Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets 25c to $1·60. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Woolen Druggets, $1 75. Stair Oil Cloths 25c. Winoow Shades, $1 up. Plain Shading 56c. Muslins, 12½c. Flannels, 37c. Blankets $6. Calicoes, 12c. Cloths, $3. Cassimere, $1. Satinets, 50c. Alpacas, 37c. Merinoes, 62c. Store for great bagains, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors at 81c Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies, give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,

No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street

9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

In the manufacture of STITCHED BOSOMS we use the best Irish Linen of our own importation, and employ the best machine-operators in the city. We are thus enabled to supply our customers with

BOSOMS OF UNEQUALLED QUALITY

Plain Plait Shirt Bosoms, all sizes of plait.
Fancy Plait Bosoms, very beautiful.
Boys' Shirt Bosoms.
Embroidered Shirt Bosoms.
Woven Shirt Bosoms.

IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.

Full lines of the best makes of LINEN, imported direct from the Bleachfields of Ireland. Every piece warranted for durability.

Heavy Golden Flax Irish Linens.
Housewife Irish Linen.
Imperial Irish Linen.
Medium Irish Linen.
Fine Light Irish Linen.
Linens for Housekeepers.

Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Damask Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towellings by the yard, Towels, Etc. Etc.

Hotels and Steamboats supplied at PACKAGE PRICES.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Importer and Dealer in Linen Goods Only,

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The Subscribers are now receiving their

FALL ASSORTMENT

OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR

DRAWING-ROOM,

CHAMBER, LIBRARY, and

DINING-ROOM

WINDOW CURTAINS,

Lambrequins, Chair and Sofa Coverings, Etc.,

Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in

RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPASADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,

New Style Broche and Satin Striped Reps and Terry,

French Embroidered Lace Curtains,

The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired in the newest and most tasteful manner in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.

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9 14 fmw6m No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, **NO. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,** Four Doors from Arch.

I would most respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open a most carefully selected stock of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

Comprising
TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
In all widths, qualities, and styles.

VELVET RIBBONS,

Black, colored, every width and shade,

BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS,

In all desirable shades
Also, a handsome assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, ETC.,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS
Of the newest shapes and styles. Ornaments, Malines, Tibe best
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES, which will be all sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods.

JULIUS SICHEL,

9 27 12t] No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

Country orders carefully, as heretofore attended to.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

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No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

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Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Fine Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers, English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Balmorals, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

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REAL LACE GOODS,
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Thread Veils—Bargains
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Real Val. Handkerchiefs.
Linen Collars, Cuffs Sleeves etc. 9 27 1m

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to

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Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

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WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

Splendid quality
CORDED SILK POPLINS,
Also, one invoice of
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in choice shades.
A new line of
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,
from $1·25 to $1·75.
I have now in stock, a complete and elegant assortment of rich
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPE POPLINS,
All-wool Plaids, only 75 cents.
3000 yards two yards wide
ENGLISH MERINOES,
in all the choice shades, 4¼ yards for a dress, only $1·25.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Good old Waltham Shirting, only 25 cents.
Best 5-4 Pillow Case Muslin for 31 cents.
All the most popular makes at low prices.
A full line of
SHAKER, BALLARDVILLE, OPERA, AND PLAID SHIRTING FLANNELS.
Heavy Red Twilled Flannel, only 37½ cents.
Good Canton Flannel, only 25 cents.

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Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have Just Opened a Full Assortment of Choice Colors of

PIMS' IRISH POPLINS.

Plaid Irish Poplins, Plaid Silk Poplins.

A full line of Choice colors of

EAGLE POULT DE SOIES.

Plain Silks, all grades and qualities.
Plain Corded Silks, choice colors.
Moire Antiques and Fancy Silks.
Handsome Plain Black Silks.
Plain Silk and Wool Poplins, choice colors.
Corded Silk and Wool Poplins, choice colors.
Empress Cloth Poplins, selected colors.
Plain French Merinoes, selected colors.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

And fully 15 per cent. below market prices. [10 1 3t

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NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

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FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Offered at Prices Below Competition.

MUSLINS, LINENS, and SHEETINGS, in great variety, very low. 9 19 we3m

1866.

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DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS!

THE LATEST STYLES

ARE NOW MADE

VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

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This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

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Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
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FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
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NEW CARPETINGS,

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Just Received Per Steamer "Melita

French and English,
Axminster, Royal,
Wilton 6-4 Velvets,
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NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS.

NEW STYLES OF

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

Carpets for Halls, with Borders.

English Oil Cloths.

English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

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Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. 9 4 3m5p

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OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT

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The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

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A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

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ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

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TO RENT.

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN THE BUSINESS PART OF CHESNUT STREET TO BE LET.—The valuable property at the S. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. Also, Nos. 1113 and 1123, belonging to the Girard estate, are being vacated, and are to be let for business purposes. Applications for renting the same by parties who are willing to make the requisite alterations, or who desire the alterations made by the Trust, can be made at the Office, No. 19 S. FIFTH Street.

1s 3wths rp S. S. CAVIN, Agent.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY modern Brick Residence No. 1824 SPRUCE street, 22 feet front, with three-story double back buildings, and lot 133 feet deep, to Dobbins street; has two bath rooms, water closets, permanent basins and replete with every extra modern convenience. Price $26 000, clear of all incumbrance. Terms accommodating. Can be seen on application to

WILLIAM M FARE,

9 27 7t* No. 224 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST Street, at 18,000 22,00, and $28 000. Also a superior medium size House, No 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1mrp*

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THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous, and Tragical. There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance and poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.

This illustrates the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men, the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful, worthy of examination as specimens of the art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac, siege, and battle-field adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit, and authentic history are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partisan works, and want something humorous, romantic, and startling. Our agents are making from $100 to $200 per month, clear of all expenses. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion.

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9 29 1m* No. 507 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTHING TO WEAR.

The Exigencies of Modern Fashion—Toilet of a New York Belle—Extraordinary Document.

From a New York Paper,

We publish below a most extraordinary document, that will pass into history, and be quoted and referred to by authors, moralists, saturists, philosophers, reformers, and modistes all over the world for at least a century to come. The document in question is an authentic schedule of the wardrobe of a young lady of this city in this year of grace. It came into our possession in a perfectly legitimate but very curious manner. The lady is the daughter of a professional gentleman, well known by his extensive advertisements, and her wardrobe was destroyed by a recent fire. Her father had effected an insurance upon this valuable property, however, and applied to the company for the money. The company, professing to be astounded at the amount demanded, resisted the claim, and the case was carried into court. The list of articles consumed or injured is one of the necessary papers in the case, and was drawn up under the direction of the young lady herself:—

Six silk robes—red, enamelled green, blue, yellow, pink, black, with fringes, ruches, velvets, lace trimmings, etc. $950
One blue Marie Louise gros de Naples, brocaded with silver, taken from the looms of Lyons, cost, without a stitch in it 300
Silver bullion fringe, tassel, and real lace to match 200
One rose-colored satin, brocaded in white velvet, with deep flounce of blonde lace, half yard wide, sleeves and bertha richly trimmed with the same rose-colored satin ribbon—satin on each side, with silk cord and tassel; lined throughout, body, skirt, and sleeves, with white silk 400
One white satin, of exceeding rich quality, trimmed with blonde and bugles; two flounces of very deep point d'Alencon; sleeves of the same, reaching down to the elbows, and bertha to match, with white bugles and blonde to match 2500
One royal blue satin dress, trimmed, apron shape, with black Brussels lace and gold and bugle trimmings, with one flounce, going all around the skirt, of black Brussels lace; body and sleeves to match; sleeves looped up with blue velvet; roses set in lace, to imitate a bouquet 1500
One dove-colored satin dress, trimmed with velvet one-half yard deep; a long train, with the velvet going all around, with Lisms fringe and dove-colored acorns, forming a heading to the velvet, and going all up the skirt and around the long Greek sleeves; the sleeves lined with white satin and quills of silver ribbon going round the throat; lined throughout with white silk, having, belonging to it, a cloak and hood, lined and trimmed to match; made in Paris 425
One black Mantua velvet robe, long train, sleeves hanging down as far as the knees, open, lined with white satin, and trimmed all round with seed pearls, as well as all round the top of low body, the seed pearls forming clusters of leaves going down front of skirt, and all around the skirt and train 500
One rich moire-antique dress, embroidered in gold from the body to the skirt and sleeves and all around, taken up and fastened up with embroidery to imitate the folds and wrinkles of the dress, trimmed round the edge with white Brussels lace, having an underskirt of amber satin, trimmed with Brussels lace to show underneath, lined throughout with white silk 400
One large Brussels lace shawl of exquisite fineness and elegance of design, to go with it 700
One crimson velvet dress, lined throughout with rose-colored silk, train very long, trimmed with rich silk, blonde lace covering, the entire train being carried around and brought up the front of the dress and body, forming the bertha, and sleeves looped up with white roses; torquoise fan and slippers to match 400
One blue moire-antique (lined), low body, trimmed with Honiton lace, body and sleeves, one piece of silk to match, unmade, intended for high body, and two deep flounces of Honiton lace not attached to dress; handkerchief and cape to match 400
One sea-green silk dress, trimmed with Irish point lace, flounce and black velvet bows and ends at intervals. Irish point lace on body and sleeves 175
One Irish point lace shawl to match, exceedingly fine; imported handkerchief and cape to match 560
One white moire silk, trimmed with black point d'Alencon, sleeves and body, and large bars crossed, made of the lace all round the dress one quarter yard deep, graduating to three-quarters yard at the back—long train ....
One large black point d'Alencon shawl to go with it 300
One blue gros de Naples, with the flounces of white silk brocaded, trimmed with deep chenille fringe and blue passementerie, high body, in the form of a jacket, with fringe and trimming to match; low body, trimmed with chenille and silk blonde, bertha sleeves, and around the top of body trimmed with narrow lace; both bodies lined with white silk 250
One rich silk apricot robe, brocaded in white, not lined, with silk fringe woven on the dress body, with the trimmings and the fringe to match; small cape for throat to match 200
One pink silk robe, with flounces; the flounces white ground and pink leaves, trimmed with fringe; high and low body trimmed with fringe and ribbons; and bertha trimmed with fringe and ribbons; sleeves slashed open and lined with white satin 200
One rose-colored robe, with flounces; high and low body, having fringe and trimming woven to imitate Russian fur; both bodies trimmed with fringe, ribbons and narrow lace 250
One Mauve-colored glace silk, braided and bugled all around the bottom of the skirt, on the front of the body, around the band of Garibaldi body, down the sleeves and round the cuffs of Garibaldi body, the low body, with bertha deeply braided and bugles, with sleeves to match; long sash, with end and bows and belt, all richly braided and bugled with thread lace 130
Onevrale, couleur de rose gros de Naples, with flounce richly brocaded with bouquet in natural size and color, made to represent the same in pannels, trimmed with gimp and fringe to match; also, high and low body, with bertha and trimming to match 390
One pink morning robe, very superb, trimmed down the side with white satin one-quarter yard wide, sleeves trimmed to match, satin stitched, with flounces in pink silk on edge of satin, passementerie cord and tassels 250
One gold-colored silk acrophane, with three skirts, each trimmed with quilting of yellow satin ribbon looped up with pink roses; body to match, trimmed with silk blonde, white blonde round the neck, satin quillings, silk blonde on the sleeves and face and yellow satin; rich underskirt to match 100
Two very rich embroidered French cambric morning dresses, with bullion and heavy satin ribbons running through; one lined throughout with pink, the other with blue silk—
One rich black silk lace, trimmed with bugles and black velvet 250
One blue black Irish silk poplin, made in Gabrielle style, trimmed with scarlet velvet all round the skirt; sleeves and body and belt and buckle to match 125
One cashmere, shawl pattern, morning dress, lined; sleeves and flus lined with red silk cord and tassels to match; not twice on 155
One white Swiss muslin, with double skirt, and ribbon running through the upper and lower hems of each skirt, of pink satin; body with Greek sleeves to match 99
One straw-colored muslin dress, trimmed with black velvet, and body of the same 80
One white Swiss muslin robe, with one plain skirt and one above, graduated by larger smaller tucks, to imitate three flounces; the sleeves with puffs, and long sleeves with tucks, down and across to match skirt, and Garibaldi body made to match; one pink satin underbody to go with it 95
One white Swiss muslin dress, with three flounces, quilted and tucked, graduated one above the other, with heading of lace on the top of each flounce; low body, with tuck, beeteller, and broad colored sarsnet ribbon 33
One India muslin dress, very full, embroidered to imitate three flounces, and Greek body and sleeves, also embroidered to match sky-blue skirt and body to go underneath 110
One India muslin dress, double skirt, richly embroidered, with high jacket and long sleeves embroidered to match 20
One pink satin skirt and bodice to go underneath 25
One white long morning dress, embroidered round the skirt and up the front, in two flounces, one hanging over the other; sleeves and cuffs to match 60
One white muslin, with white spots, skirt and bodice trimmed with bullion and narrow real Valenciennes lace 80
Two white cambric morning dresses, one very richly embroidered in wheels and flounces, and jacket to match 275
One white Swiss muslin jacket, very richly embroidered; skirt and bodice to match 100
Three cambric tight-fitting jackets, with collar and sleeves very richly embroidered to imitate old Spanish point 120
Five Marie Antoinettes made entirely of French muslin, with triple bullion running through; cost $60 each 200
One pink morning dress and jacket, richly embroidered 75
One do. skirt, richly embroidered 50
Six fine Swiss muslin skirts, four yards in each, trimmed with two rows of real lace, to set in full, finely finished 55
Two very rich batistes, for morning dresses 120
Two very fine cambric skirts, delicately embroidered, to wear with open morning dresses 60
Two fine linen do., embroidered in open work 40
Two silk grenadine dresses, trimmed with Maltese lace and velvets; two bodices to match, blue and green 200
Two silk barèges, trimmed with velvet, and fringe and bodice to match 200
One Scotch catlin silk, full dress, Stuart, trimmed with black velvet, and fringe made to match colors of dress 100
Three Balmoral skirts, very elegant, embroidered in silk 90
One Poncho silk dress, trimmed with Llama fringe and gold balls, body and sleeves very richly trimmed to match 250
One blue silk to match, trimmed with steel fringe and bugles, body and sleeves richly trimmed 250
One French muslin jacket, with lapels and sleeves to turn back, very heavily embroidered 40
One set point d'Alencon, consisting of shirt sleeves, handkerchief, and collar 120
One do., extra large handkerchief 100
One set honiton lace, consisting of handkerchief, collar, and sleeves 80
One set Maltese lace, consisting of handkerchief, collar, velvet cape 300
One set Irish point lace, very rich, consisting of wide, deep sleeves, handkerchief, and collar 80
One cape of do., going up to the neck, and shut at back 35
Two black lace mantillas 40
One black lace jacket 15
One cape composed of Valenciennes lace 75
Two dozen very rich embroidered cambric chemises with lace 120
Six do., with puffed bullions in front 100
Eighteen Irish linen chemises, with very rich points 200
Seven Irish linen, three embroidered chemises, worn 40
One dozen night-dresses, very rich fronts 216
Three linen night-dresses, very rich 75
One dozen embroidered drawers 72
Two very rich embroidered drawers 50
Eleven pairs new silk stockings, in box 40
One dozen Lisle thread stockings 20
Nine pair boots and shoes 45
Three pair embroidered slippers, very rich, in gold 40
One pair of Irish point lace sleeves (extra) 30
One black velvet embroidered mantilla, imported 450
One black silk mantilla, embroidered with bugles, imported 100
One glace silk tight-fitting basque, with black zephyr lace cap, trimmed in every width with narrow lace to match 65
One black silk Arab, with two tassels 25
One dust wrapper from Cashmere 18
Four magnificent opera cloaks 125
One red scarlet cloth cloak, trimmed with yellow cord 12
One cloth, drab-colored cloak 8
One cloak with hood lined with silk 10
Two dozen cambric, embroidered, with name Fanny 24
One set Russian sable muffs, cape and boa 10
One tortoise shell comb, made in one piece and very rich 50
Six fancy combs 30
One very rich mother-of-pearl, gold inlaid, and vol. feathers beautifully painted by hand 85
One fan of mother-of-pearl, inlaid in gold, with silk and white and Job's spangles 45
One blue mother-of-pearl, with looking glass imitation ruby, and emeralds 35
Six other fans of various kinds 25
One parasol, all ivory handle throughout, engraved with name in fail, covering of silk and Irish point lace, very fine, covering the entire parasol 100
Several other parasols 25
One real gold-head ornament, representing the comet and eclipse appearing 100
About twenty hair nets, silver, gold, and all colors, and pearls 10
Four ladies bonnets, some exceedingly elegant 100
One box marabout feathers for dressing the hair 50
One box artificial flowers 15
One lot new ribbon, for sashes—velvet, silk, and satin 35
One small miniature piano, played by mechanism, from Vienna 50
One lady's writing-desk, inlaid with tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl, lined with silk and velvet, with compartments and secretary; carved mother-of-pearl paper knife, gold seal, gold pencil-case, full of fancy writing paper; made in Paris 200
One Bula work-box, elegant, inlaid with silver, and lined with ci-satin, fitted with gold thimble, needle, scissors, penknife, gold bodkin, cotton winders, outside to match French piano 135
One long knitting case to match the above, fitted with needles, beads, and silks of every description 40
One papier-mache work-box, and fitted up 5
One morocco work-bag, ornamented with bright steel; fitted up with scissors, thimbles, etc. 3

One lady's Russia leather shopping bag, with silver and gilt clasps, for chain and key 15
One eighteen-carat gold filagree card-case 20
One set gold whist markers, in hands on little box, a present unto her 50
One lady's small work-bag; silk fittings 5
One solid silver portemonnaie 18
One little blue portemonnaie, velvet and cords and tassel 3
One lady's companion, with fixings in silver—a present 45
One hair-pin stand—a small bookcase, with small drawers and mirror 14
One basket of mother-of-pearl, and gilt and red satin, full of wax flowers 35
One elegant Bible in gilt, edge mounted in gold 30
Forty-three volumes various miniature books, bound most elegantly in morocco, and brought as a present from Europe 100
One silver pin-cushion and sewer for fastening on the table 23
One elegant, richly carved ivory work-table, brought from Mexico; inside fitted up with silk and different compartments, standing three feet high 400
One lady's solid silver rutter, from Mexico 26
One gilt bead ornament, representing a dagger 3
One lady's English dressing-case, solid silver fittings, English make and stamp, rosewood bound, with brass and gilt, fitted and lined with silver 250
One pair rich carved ivory hair-brushes, engraved with name and crest 155
One do., engraved and crest 55
One small ivory hair-brush 12
One ebony hair-brush, inlaid with mother-of-pearl 10
One Berlin wool worked cushion 50
One sewing chair, elegantly embroidered seat and back 75
One Berlin wool afghan 100
One fire screen, Berlin work, beads representing Charles II hunting 155
One large sole leather trunk, about four feet long and three feet deep, standing against folding doors in my bed-room, lined with red morocco, handsomely ornamented in gold embossed on the red morocco, with seven compartments; very scientifically constructed for the necessities of a lady's wardrobe, with springs to hold open each compartment, and the lace compartment could, at pleasure, be rested on two steel legs, covered with gilt embossed morocco, representing a writing table, with portfolio containing writing materials. This was full and severally packed with property which I have thought too valuable to put in other places than where no harm could come from dust or dirt or moth. It had two very large French patent locks 250
One lady's travelling trunk, with cover, containing a quantity of worn dresses, zouave cloth and gold, Druid jacket cloaks, woollen opera cloak, etc.

Total $21,000

It is very easy to say that a wardrobe like that enumerated in this schedule is extravagant; but the fact is the list scarcely gives a full idea of the extravagance of American toilettes. $21,000 is an immense sum to have invested in clothing; but it must be remembered that the original cost of these articles was much more than $21,000. Many of these dresses, shawls, bonnets, and other portions of the young ladys' costumes had been more or less worn, and the prices affixed only represent their values at the time they were burned, which is all that the loser has the right to recover. For example, "nine pairs of boots and shoes" would be very cheap at $45; a "dust wrapper from Cashmere" could hardly be purchased for $18; "four magnificent opera cloaks" are valued at $185, when one of them would have cost that sum if new; cloth cloaks at $8, $10, and $12, must have been much used to be worth only that amount of money. No fashionable milliner could sell "four bonnets, some exceedingly elegant," for $400, but would charge as much for one elegant bonnet. It is evident, then, that to get at the real cost of the wardrobe of a young lady of fashion in this metropolis, we must add several thousand dollars to the amount claimed. The articles when first purchased must have cost at least $30,000.

We learn from this schedule that to make a figure in the fashionable world a young lady requires twenty-six robes of silk and satin, two of velvet, twenty-four dresses of poplin, cashmere, grenadine, and Swiss and India muslin, with underskirts and bodies of silk; nine jackets to wear over these dresses in the house; seventeen cloaks, mantillas, and capes for out-door wear; fifteen muslin skirts, besides the underskirts already enumerated; twenty-one sets of flounces and canes of lace, of all qualities, from Honiton to Maltese; and, in addition to all these, a quantity of worn dresses, cloaks, and jackets too numerous to mention. We must take into consideration, moreover, the fact that the lady was probably not deprived of all her clothing by the fire. The schedule shows what she lost; but we have no means of ascertaining what she saved.

Yet it is only by getting at this own unknown quantity that we shall be able to realize the full extent of the young lady's requirements. At present we really feel that the list we publish does her some injustice. Twenty-six silk robes and twenty-four other dresses would not satisfy any but the most reasonable and economical Flora McFlimsey. There are houses in the Fifth avenue that could reveal much more extensive wardrobes. The jewels and jewelry, too, which cost more heavily than dresses, as many a husband and father knows, are not set down in this list, which must consequently be pronounced inadequate. Still it will serve to convey to the uninitiated and to posterity some conception of the expenses of American fashionable life.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.
9 29 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 25

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By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
1 9

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE

ART ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The Management beg leave to state that it has been decided that the subscription books shall remain open for a short time longer. The present rapid sale of shares warrants the announcement of a final closing of the books. The day for the award of the premiums will speedily be made.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.

PLAN OF DRAWING

The Subscription Books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthies capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active co-operation of art-lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith, and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficial project.

The Subscription Books will be placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago members of the Committee to conduct the award of Premiums:—

WILLIAM F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. BALL, Ball, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor
L. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott. Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS President Second National Bank.

These gentlemen, together with such others from different parts of the country as they may add to their number for the purpose of fairly representing the shareholders at large, will have the

Sole Management of the Award in all its Details.

The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln) will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The Management of the Crosby Opera-House Art Association

Feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough endorsement of the integrity of

MR. CROSBY

By the members of the committee appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago. At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the

Demand for Shares Still Continues Unabated!

Orders by Mail, Express, and Telegraph, from [North, South, East, and West, Still Coming In!]

The Earliest Subscriptions Secure the Finest Engravings!!

FIRST GRAND PREMIUM
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
Cost of Erection and Actual Value,
$600,000.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings:—

"THE LITTLE WANDERER," by Thomas Read; or "GATHERING APPLES," by Jerome Thompson.

For $10, two shares or certificates, with superb Steel Engraving of

"WASHINGTON IRVING AND HIS FRIENDS."

For $15 three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel,

"MERCY'S DREAM," by D. Huntington.

For $20, four shares or certificates, with the splendid Chromo Engraving (issued exclusively by the Crosby Art Association),

"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," by J. F. Cropsey.

While for $50, ten shares or certificates are issued with

A CHOICE ARTIST'S PROOF

Of either "Irving and His Friends," "Mercy's Dream," or the "American Autumn."

From this it may be seen that the purchasers of certificates receive at once the value of their money in the Engravings, while they also secure

A Share in the Award of Premiums.

The Drawing will positively be made or the money refunded to each subscriber, as per following guarantees:—

CARD TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made. I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

A. H. CROSBY, Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking, as above announced.

SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

SPECIAL CARD FROM THE COMMITTEE.—The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of the premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Mr. Samuel M. Nickerson, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

JOSEPH H. BOWEN, President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade, Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank Chicago.
JAMES C. FARGO, Manager of the American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago.
E. G. BALL, Ball, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.

GENERAL AGENCY IN NEW YORK,
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SOLE AGENT IN PHILADELPHIA,
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NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
No. 607 CHESNUT STREET.
A FREE EXHIBITION.

The Paintings of the Association have been removed to the Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street, where with increased light, and other advantages a better display can be made.

The Gallery will be open to the public in a day or two, when a fresh supply of Paintings will be added.

T. B. PUGH,
6 22 swtf AGENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

INSTRUCTION.

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LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. S. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.

Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence.
8 24 5mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1517 and 1520 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
6 22 fmw4m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twenty miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McELWAY, A. M., Principal

MR. PERELLI HAVING RETURNED FROM Europe, has resumed his lessons.
9 1 1mwslm No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.

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THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a
SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 19 1m

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MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks, Rail road Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.
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FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 NORTH SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

THREE IMPORTANT
AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,
The best and best, indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.
The modern and extremely popular
STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.
Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13.rp smw13t) No. 639 ARCH Street.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. S. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Antoney Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
I. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18 6 Three doors above Walnut

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
5 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

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LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20 5

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16 5 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 5

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES,
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 2054 Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 208 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 4 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
W. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, and persons who would be careful to make corrections to whom they would permit the inspection of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25 rp

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 630 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

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Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. [9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

PHILADELPHIA [9 24 15t

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

he late management having relinquished their entire ontrol and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

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JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.

EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.

NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.

WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.

OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.

BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.

SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
Of Samuel Bispham & Son, Wholesale Grocers.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS

9 6 tf§ No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

10 25rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold.

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m]

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

CERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

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No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP.

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

General Agents for Pennsylvania,

DYOTT & CO.

No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor, for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.

The qualified electors of the Third Election Division, Twenty-third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.

The qualified electors of the Fourth Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools two of them for three years one for two years, and one of them for one year.

And the qualified electors of the Ninth Division of said ward are to elect but one School Director for three years.

The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.

The place of voting in the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Eleventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, has been changed to the house of Jephtha H. Munn, N. E corner of Francis and Shirley streets

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Twentieth Ward, will be at the S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.

The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, September 20, A. D. 1866. 9 28 9t

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·60, $1·75.

H. DIXON

18w§m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 15, 1866.

The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 8D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.

The Detroit, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.

The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).

The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 1 O'CLOCK M. 2

The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.

The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Hibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Spires, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.

The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron)

The Fontac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 882 tons, old measurement.

The Iritonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.

The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.

The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.

The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.

The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 838 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Dale," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mwf9t

ADRON, THOMAS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Will sell at Public Auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY, October 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, in the city of Baltimore the BUILDING, FIXTURES, AND APPURTENANCES,

known as Hicks United States General Hospital, together with the

PICKET FENCE

enclosing the same.

All payments to be made on the day of sale in current funds of the United States.

For draft of buildings and other information apply to the Auctioneer, No. 18 S. CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
9 24 10 3 Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two topsail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement and six fore-and-aft rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, and to be delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores, and outfits.

Specifications can be obtained at this Department on application in person or by letter.

A model or plan of the vessel must accompany each bid.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
9 24mwf10 10 Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE CUTTERS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting two top-sail schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and six fore-and-aft-rigged schooners of 110 tons do. The vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores and outfits.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this Department on application, in person or by letter.

H. McCULLOCH,
9 21mwf8t Secretary of the Treasury.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, foot of NINTH street, on SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

Two Copper Stills, etc., lately in possession of THOMAS NAULTY.

One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of JAMES FITZPATRICK.

One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of OLIVER McCARNEY.

One Still, etc, lately in possession of JEREMIAH NOLAN.

Also, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M. at No. 1320 North FOURTH street:—

Two Stills, complete Mensures etc., lately in possession of EDWARD McLAUGHLIN.

Also, same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 150 North BROAD street:—

One Copper still, etc., lately in possession of PATRICK SWEENEY.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, E. D of Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA September 25, 1866. [9 26wtm6t

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains: Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots.

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

9 7 tf§ 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 4 mw§rp Philadelphia.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.

SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.

PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESTNUT Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no a cobolic sumgiant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1866.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK September 3, 1866.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., I thoroughly and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OILS, which substances It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1866

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA.

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Boring, Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN S. COPE

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

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No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

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THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

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Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

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LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING

FLOORING! FLOORING!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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AT REDUCED PRICES.
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CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES,
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK, ELM, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

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SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 §rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

OFFERS FOR SALE,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Canals), Pickets.

Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price 9 17 1m

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

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ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

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Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

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THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

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No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),

Also known as the

STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to

DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH

every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street Philadelphia.

No. 68 DUANE Street, New York.

No. 742 BROADWAY New York.

No. 136 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.

J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 8 27 mwf2m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT and JONATHAN J. MORRISON, surviving Executors under the last will and testament of CHAS. WRIGHT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, October 12, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 28 mw 5t

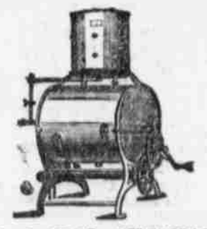
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of PERSLEY BLAKISTON and HENRY M. DECHERT, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY October 11, A. D. 1866 at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. DECHERT, No. 269 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 28 tmw3t

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



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For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet 9 5

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash

Work sent to any part of the United States.

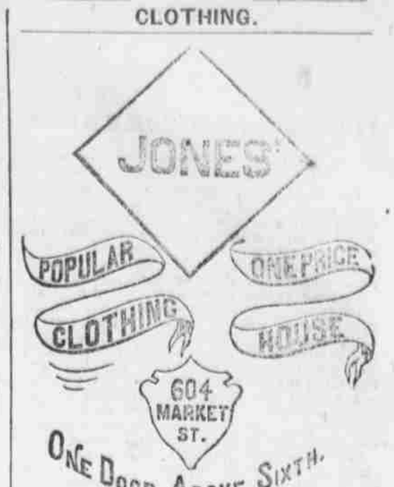
HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24 wtm3 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 12

CLOTHING.



BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store. M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

GUM-SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR Men and Boys, will last longer than four pairs leather soles; do not need re soling. For founderymen, blacksmiths, or all who wear out leather soon, they are invaluable. One trial will convince that they are all that they are represented to be. Sold at First National, No 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES, COME AND SEE THE $2 Gum-Sole Shoes; easy to the feet and dry. Buy them for your children; save you the expense of buying two pairs of leather soles. First National Agency for Gum Sole Shoes, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street. 9 15 1m

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 §

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.

A PECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

8 25 smw6m]

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 800 tons each; two years old; length, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke

Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.

For particulars apply to

W. B. GALLAGHER,
No. 208 S. WHARVES; or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday, October 6
"CITY OF YORK".....Wednesday, October 10
"CITY OF NEW YORK".....Saturday October 13
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday October 17

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$35
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....100 To Paris.....50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc, at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE Agent.

8 7 No. 110 WALNUT Street, Philada.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 16 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

9 16 No. 1528 DELAWARE Avenue

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

5 10 § CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 11 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

$10 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 81 SOUTH street below Fourth. 6 6m

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 111¼ was bid for old 5-20s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 106 for 7-30s; and 99½ for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 99½, an advance of ¼, and old do. at 95½, no change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for several days past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 58@58¼, a decline of ⅛; Little Schuylkill at 36, a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy at 129½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½@57¾, no change; and Northern Central at 46¾, no change; 58 was bid for Norristown; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 31½ for Catawissa preferred; 54½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 33½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Hestonville sold at 17¼. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 55 for Chestnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

In Bank Shares, there was more doing. First National, at 145; Central at 130; Commercial at 57, and Mechanics' at 33 233 for North America; 148 for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 101 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 56½ for Pennsylvania Township; 68 for Corn Exchange; 60¼ for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 65 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 28½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 37 for preferred do., 58 for Lehigh Navigation, 120 for Morris Canal preferred, 14½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148; 11 A. M., 147¾; 12 M., 147¼; 1 P. M., 147½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro, No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

300 sh Reading Railroad.....lots 58½

FIRST BOARD

$300 City 6s new.. 99½ | 200 sh Read.....lts c 59½
$16000 do.....lots. 99¼ | 100 sh do.....55 .58 .59
$300 do..... 99⅞ | 100 sh do.....60 .58
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s 101½ | 250 sh do...lots 58 58¼
$1000 Un'n 6s.... 24 | 100 sh do...85nt 58½
$500 Read 6s 43.. 95 | 200 sh do5swnnt 58⅝
$1000 do.....1870 93 | 8 sh Lit Sch....b5. 35
$500 N Pa 6s..... 92 | 50 sh 1st Nat Bank.145
$2000 Leh 6s. 84..... 92¼ | 10 sh Cen Nat 6... 130
200 sh N Centr..lots 46¼ | 40 sh Coml Bk...b5 57
301 sh Pa R.....lots.. 57¼ | 28 sh do...lots.. 57
50 sh do.....3d.. 57¼ | 1 sh Mech Bank.... 33
6 sh do..... 57¼ | 1 sh Girard Bk.... 59½
200 sh Keystone Z 1 1-16 | 100 sh Big Mtn.... 4⅛
10 sh Cam & Amb..129½ | 100 sh Hestonville R 17½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 147¼@147¾; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 138; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅞; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15⅞; do., October, 1864, 14¼; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11¼; do., August, 1865, 10¼; do., September, 1865, 9⅜; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, registered, 111¼@111¾; do., coupon, 111¾@111¾; do., coupon, 1862, 111¼@111¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 109¾@109¾; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 99@99½; do., coupon, 99@99½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105¾@106⅛; do., 2d series, 105¾@106⅛; do., 3d series, 105¾@106⅛; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¼@113¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, October 3.—The receipts and stocks of Breadstuffs are unprecedentedly small, and most holders are asking an advance for most descriptions.

There is a fair inquiry for Timothy Seed, and 250 bushels sold at $3 50. Flaxseed is unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels prime at $3 35. Cloverseed ranges from $7 to $7 75.

The stocks of Flour have become reduced to a very low figure, and with present and prospective slight receipts holders have put up their prices fully 25 cents @ barrel for the better grades of spring and winter wheat. Sales of superfine at $7 75@8 75; 100 barrels extras at $10 50; 1800 barrels Northwestern extra family at $12@13 25; 400 barrels winter wheat do. do., at $13@14; and fancy brands at $15@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6@6 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are exceedingly small, and the article is in steady request; sales of fair and choice red at $2 35@3 10; white ranges from $3 to 3 25. 400 bush Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1 18. Corn is in good demand, and prices have again advanced; sales of 8500 bush. Western mixed at $1 07@1 08. Oats are steady; sales of 1000 bush. at 55c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 37 and Ohio at $2 44.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BERGMANN MARETZEK OPERA TROUPE.—Signor Giorgio Ronconi will positively make his appearance on the 15th instant. At last advices the veteran buffo was causing a frenzy of delight with his "Crispino," given now for the first time in London. Strong as were the adulations heaped upon his "Lord Rechburg" by the press, they were faint in comparison with the admiring epithets called forth by his hilarious and inconceivably droll "Crispino." Apropos of Ronconi, "Il Trovatore," the Paris correspondent of the Milan *Musical Journal*, mentions, June 30, the presence of his daughter in the *salons* of the French nobility, before whom she has been displaying a soprano of the rarest quality. According to "Il Trovatore," the Signorina Ronconi, who is scarcely seventeen years old, is gifted with an executive skill that is something "marvellous." Her trills and cadenzas are especially admired. Added to this she is beautiful. And, what is equally interesting to us she is coming with her father to Philadelphia for the express purpose of making her opera *le début* under the direction of Mr. Maretzek, who has the reputation of having started more good artists on the road to fame than any other impresario of the century.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John E. Owens performed his inimitable "Uncle Solon Shingle" to another immense audience last night. The applause was more generous than upon the previous representations, and Mr. Owens' methods of delivery was received with very general expressions of enjoyment. In the farce of *John Dobbs*, Mr. George H. Clarke, with his cool, tantalizing run, fairly divided the popular honors with Mr Owens. *Uncle Solon Shingle* and *John Dobbs* will be repeated to-night, and the two form an exceedingly attractive bill.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham had a good house last evening. *Playing with Fire* went off most joyously, and the people, who never tire of the "Governor" insisted upon calling him before the curtain, for the purpose of twisting one of his excessively comical speeches out of him. This evening Mr. Brougham's finest burlesque, *Po-ca hon-tas*, will be given. Mr. Brougham plays "King Pow-ha-tan," and Miss Susan Denin has been engaged expressly to sustain the part of the lovely "Po-ca hon-tas." We are constrained to compliment the management upon the engagement of Mr. Simon Hassler as leader of the orchestra. His selections are of the very best and most popular character, and he manages his orchestra with the care and taste of a true *maestro*. The overture to *Nabucco*, last evening, was very neatly executed, and it was applauded and appreciated by nearly all present.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The 'Benoltons" pass themselves off for a *fast family* again to-night. Faster folks are not often seen, certainly. *The Fast Family* will be played all this week, with Mrs. John Drew, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. J. Mariowe, Mr. Moridaunt, Mr. Frank Rivers, Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Annie Ward, and all of the Company favorites in the cast.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr Proctor has made quite a hit in *Nick of the Woods*. He is a fine actor, if we overlook a slight tendency to rant and his versatility is remarkable. He has already made hosts of friends here. To-night he will appear again as the "Wibbenamossy," supported by Miss Isadore Cameron and the entire strength of the new Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Anna E. Dickinson lectures on Friday evening next. Tickets at Furth's, in the new *Ballet* Building. This is the last opportunity that her friends in this city will have of hearing Miss Dickinson this winter, as she departs for New England on a professional tour next week.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE PAINTINGS.—We are requested to state that the exhibition of the paintings of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, in this city, has been removed from Scott's Auction Rooms to the Philadelphia Art Gallery No. 1336 Chesnut street, where, with increased light and other advantages, the works can be more satisfactorily studied. Announcement will be made of the reopening of the exhibition in its new quarters as soon as the current arrangements are completed. Meanwhile, tickets can be procured at T. B. Peck's, No. 667 Chesnut street, first floor back.

THE BATEMAN OPERA TROUPE.—A despatch from Providence Rhode Island, to-day, states Parepa, Brignoli, and other artists sang last evening in that city to a very large audience, and achieved a perfect success—eliciting a perfect ovation. This troupe is shortly to give several concerts in Philadelphia.

THE STEAKOSCH CONCERTS.—The first of these brilliant *soirees musicale*, takes place at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening. Gebele, Plodowska, Limberti, Formes, and all of the great artists appear in favorite assumptions. Tickets may be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets. Observe the announcement in another column.

THE LINCOLN TABLEAUX, at National Hall, are growing very popular. The pictures are admirably executed by one of our most noted Philadelphia painters. The members of our great and good Lincoln should see these tableaux. Mr. S. K. Murdoch delivers a neat descriptive lecture each evening, and Mademoiselle Rivira de Sylva sings a choice selection of operatic airs.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Heller has a splendid programme to-night. In addition to his solos on the piano, his jokes and his second-sight performances, he will "do" the "Mysterious Orange Tree," "Broken Birds," "Mocha" (a scare article), and "The Cannon." Go and see Heller at once, as he will not play again before to-morrow night.

GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY.—John B. Gough, the distinguished orator, will deliver two of his great lectures, "Curiosity" and "Eloquence and Orators," at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week. Tickets and seats may be secured at Pugh & Dewy's *Bulletin* Building, Chesnut street, above Sixth; at Trumpler's and Marlen's.

CARNEGROS & DIXEY'S "Colored Folks" will arrange a "high old carnival" of drollery for the "white trash" this evening. Go and see the issues of the day expounded—especially the "Nigger Sufferings" Question. Mr Dixey will preside at the "Bones."

THE FINE ARTS.—T. Birch & Son will sell this evening, at their Art Gallery, No. 1110 Chesnut street, an interesting collection of oil paintings of every variety of subjects, by well known artists of this city; also, some of foreign artists of celebrity.

AT VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, in Vine street below Eighth, the Excelsior Brass and String Band regales the visitors with excellent music every twenty minutes.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

A MERRY "MILL" IN THE FOURTH WARD—A ROOSTER IS PITTED AGAINST TWO DOGS—HIS COMETH OUT VICTORIOUS—HE CROWETH OVER HIS PROSTRATE FOES.—A few minutes after sunrise, this morning, an open lot in the Fourth Ward was the scene of an exciting contest. The parties to the affair were a rooster with a highly developed crow, and two "dogs" of the vagabond stripe. It happened in this wise:—

An old lady domiciled in the neighborhood repaired to the spot in question with a pail full of kitchen refuse, which she deposited, as was her daily wont, upon the ground. There was in the pail but one item which even a hungry dog would deign to notice, and that was a crust of bread, which, from its hardened outlines, might have been part of the original supply which Noah ordered from his baker previous to embarking himself and family in the Ark. The favorite rooster of the old lady—her favorite because it was the only one she owned—was standing hard by, and watched the operation of overturning the pail with the greatest possible interest; for he had tasted naught in the way of food since he had left his perch at early dawn.

Therefore, as soon as the old lady's back was turned, the rooster made a furious dive at the aforesaid antediluvian crust. But so furious was the onset, and so hardened was the crust, that the latter bounded into the air and fell at the distance of some five feet or more. In this neighborhood there sat upon his haunches a hungry cur, whom nobody owned, and who had not fallen upon a savory morsel since he had emerged from the ash barrel in which he passed the night. The dog naturally thought that the crust was a windfall from heaven, intended to appease his hungry pangs. He therefore seized upon it, and made haste to get away.

But chanticleer was on the alert, and seeing the crust thus making off with the dog, he ruffled his wings, reversed the position of the feathers on his neck, and made another lunge. He missed the crust this time, as was probably his intention, but succeeded in planting his bugle fair and square in the canine's frontispiece, inflicting a fearful gash therein, and causing the claret to flow in a copious stream.

It is needless to say that the "dorg" was intensely disgusted at this unprovoked assault. He dropped the antediluvian relic, turned about without more ado, and opening the gates of his grave-yard, displayed a threatening array of tombstones.

This exhibition of malice aroused the ire of the rooster to such an extent that his toe nails became entangled in his wings. With these relative preparations, each awaited the onset from his antagonist.

There was a pause of several seconds at this point, during which time quite a crowd of unwashed urchins, arrayed in their ghostly garments of white, collected and formed a ring, determined to see fair play and a free fight. The uproar created by the mutitude disturbed the equanimity of the dog somewhat. He suffered himself to be thrown off his guard, and while casting a sly glance at the spectators, chanticleer planted a sockdolager immediately over his left peeper. The flow of claret from this second wound was so copious that it completely blinded the poor brute, and sent him at once to his devotions.

At this signal punishment the early morning was made hideous with mutantic cries of delight.

Chanticleer, thinking the mill was entirely over, was about restoring his feathers to their normal position, when he was astonished to see another combatant enter the arena. Like his predecessor, he was a "dorg," whose bread-basket looked extremely lank. The most formidable preparations which he made for the fight was to curl his tail up in such a perfect circle that it would have puzzled a dog fancier to have told by which end it was fastened to his body.

Dog the second did not deign to survey the situation, but opened his graveyard and elevated his mauleys at once. Then he made a rush, and alighted upon his antagonist, causing the latter to kiss his mother after a very humiliating fashion. But just at this point, he met with a signal reverse. While he held chanticleer in chancery, and was preparing to insert his tombstones in the windpipe of the latter, by a sudden and dextrous turn, his left trumpet was pierced through and through by a spur, and the discomfited canine retreated, howling with pain.

The chanticleer assumed an upright posture, and carefully selecting the softest cobble-stone within the scope of his vision, he flapped his wings triumphantly and crowed with all his might. The paean of victory was taken up by the surrounding crowd of urchins, one of whom seized the "dorg" bird and bore him off, followed by a delighted and enthusiastic throng.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN THE PARK—ESCAPE OF THE OUTLAWS.—Another terrible tragedy has occurred in our midst, and but a passing notice is taken of its occurrence. Last evening there occurred in our beautiful Park one of those frightful occurrences that every now and then startle the community with their atrocity. A short time before sundown, about 5 45 P. M., a party of reckless and disorderly outlaws, numbering in all five men, drove down the slope on the east side of the Park, opposite to the "Mineral Spring," at a furious pace. As they neared the bottom of the hill they ran with frightful force into a gentleman who was walking quietly along, and hurled him to the ground a bleeding corpse. His death was almost instantaneous. Instead of stopping the cold-blooded wretches drove off at a furious speed, so that the officers who saw the occurrence could not overtake them, and succeeded for a time in making good their escape. The name of the murdered man is Mr. William Edwards. He was about forty years old, and resided at No. 17 South Fifteenth street.

A SUSPICIOUS CUSTOMER.—A man answering to the name of Joseph Mitchell was arrested yesterday morning under rather suspicious circumstances. For several days past he has been seen lounging around the establishment of Mr. Nathan S. Brown, No. 228 Chesnut street, and acting in a very suspicious manner. He would enter the store, and when asked his business, he would make inquiries for some one who had never been in the place. The other morning Mr. Barnes, one of the employes of the establishment, met Mitchell coming down stairs, and though nothing was thought of it at the time, yet when one of the clerks went up to look for some articles, he found that a case of fine shawls had been tampered with. Mitchell was arrested, and sufficient evidence was brought forward before Alderman Beitler to warrant his being put under $1500 to answer.

TAKING HEAVY TOLL.—Two men, under the guise of friendship, undertook to lend a helping hand to a gentleman who had invested in real estate, and deposited the purchase in his hat, this morning at a very early hour. They led him home and by way of repaying themselves for their trouble, they relieved him of his pocket-book, containing a city warrant for $75, and a due bill for $225, when in the neighborhood of Seventh and Girard avenue, and then left him alone in his glory to find his way home as best he might. The victim resides near Charlotte and George streets. John D. Hestoo, the light-fingered gentleman was arrested at his residence, Tenth and Girard avenue, but the missing papers were *non est inventus*. Hestoo had an interesting interview with Alderman Fitch, who held him in $1000 bail to answer for his misdeeds.

ABSTRACTION OF RAIMENT.—Catharine Diamond, for some time past engaged in the humble capacity of domestic in the family residing at No. 723 Brown street, undertook, it is alleged, to replenish her wardrobe by depleting that of her mistress. Catharine, fortunately for her mistress and unfortunately (?) for herself, was detected in the dubious proceeding, and was arrested therefor by the myrmidons of the law. She was brought to grief and before Alderman Massey, who, after hearing her story and that of others who knew the circumstances of the case, held Catharine in $800 bail to appear at Court and convince twelve intelligent peers of the Commonwealth that her case was as clear as her name.

THE FIREMEN VISITORS.—The Eagle Fire Company, of Pittsburg, now on a visit to this city of "Brotherly Love," are being shown the lions and the tigers pretty extensively. We noticed them filing past in double line, with a fine brass band at their head, to pay a visit to the old Independence Hall. In their brown overcoats and caps, they presented quite a unique and stylish appearance. As they marched along Chesnut street, the band discoursed some most excellent music.

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The one hundred and fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Association was resumed this morning, at the church of the late Dr. Kennard, Eighth street, above Green, a large audience, composed in great part of ladies, being present, and manifesting great interest in the proceedings.

The deliberations were commenced at half past 8 o'clock, with devotional exercises, after which the reports from the various Churches embraced within the organization were continued. The statistics presented are embraced in the following tables:—

CHURCHES.	Additions by Baptism, Letter, and Restoration.	Diminution by Letter, Arrears, Exclusion, and Death.	Present Membership.
Oak Street, West Phila (colored)...	13	16	134
Ridley.....		6	88
Union (colored.....	41	27	300
Glen Run.....	62	11	204
Newtown Square.....	4	3	111
Chesnut Hill.....	34	22	196
Valley Forge.....	11	1	25
Upper Mount Bethel.....	2	14	144
Second Wilmington, Del.....	29	80	425
Easton.....	7	8	110
Falls of Schuylkill.....	66	15	258
Eleventh, Philadelphia.....	94	31	283
First Colored, Washington, D. C.....	76	11	473
Baltimore.....	18	13	140
Twelfth Philadelphia.....	10	16	262
Passyunk.....		16	99

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	Baptisms.	Vols. in Library
Oak Street (Colored) West Philada...	1	40	4	350
Ridley.....	1	75	3	427
Union (colored).....	1	62	22	150
Glen Run.....	1	78	2	500
Newton.....	1	70	7	200
Chesnut Hill.....	1	108	5	325
Valley Forge.....	1	81	..	364
Easton.....	1	100	40	250
Falls of Schuylkill.....	1	100	34	1000
Eleventh, Philadelphia.....	1	423	..	924
First Colored, Washington, D. C.....	2	550	..	400
Baltimore.....	2	200	4	1200
Twelfth Philadelphia.....	1	285	..	950
Passyunk.....	1	93	..	300

The Second Baptist Church of Germantown, which was recognized last week, was received into the Association. This new society has already a membership of 92, and they have almost completed a fine church edifice, located on the site of the old battle-ground. From the wealth and standing of the leading men who have the enterprise in hand we predict for them great success and corresponding usefulness.

At eleven o'clock the Rev. R. Jeffrey, D. D., of this city, preached the doctrinal sermon on "Justification." His text was taken from the third chapter of Romans, 28th verse, reading as follows:—

"Therefore we conclude that a man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the law."

Rev. Dr. Lincoln, of Rhode Island, and Rev. T. J. Scudder, a missionary recently returned from Asam, participated in the services. The sermon was marked by rare ability and deep study, and elicited the profoundest attention.

THE GREAT MEETING AT THE ACADEMY TO-NIGHT.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, late Vice-President of the United States, and fast friend of the lamented Lincoln, arrived in town this morning, and will positively address his fellow-citizens of Philadelphia this evening. His speech will be a very powerful argument in favor of the Republican Union party. Hon Galusha A. Grow, formerly Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, will follow Mr. Hamlin in a speech of forty minutes' duration.

PRESS CLUB.—A meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, when Mr Charles H Clark will read an essay. A large attendance is anticipated.

THE BASE-BALL QUESTION.—

Some persons declare
It is quite unfair,
For ball clubs to *hire* smart fellows
In playing that game,
To keep up the fame
Of *their* clubs, and make the rest jealous.
But this as it may with base-ball,
No bribe 'twill require
To make one a tire
Himself finely at Tower Hall.

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

TOO CANDID BY HALF.—
As Tom and his wife were disputing one day
Of their personal traits, in a bantering way,
Quoth she, "Though we *met* you disparage,
I'm certain, dear husband, our friends will attest
That, compared with your own,
My judgment is best!"
Quoth Tom—"*So they said at my marriage*"

Note—Tom has since shown good judgment in getting *suited* at Charles Stokes & Co's one-price, under the Continental.

IT IS A MATTER OF GREAT WONDER that so much attention has been given to improvements in every branch of manufacture excepting that of Soaps, and it is all the more astonishing when we consider the enormous amounts of different classes of Soaps daily consumed even in our own city.

An economical Soap has long been desired by housekeepers, when the necessity of trusting to servants makes Soaps which are not duly dried the means of an extravagant waste.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an article now offered to housekeepers, which is, indeed, the Woman's Friend and are satisfied it is bound to become a perfectly indispensable article in every household. In referring in this manner to "Dobbins' Electric Soap" we are, from the numerous testimonials which have been shown us, and the uniform satisfaction that it has given, convinced of its great merits, and have not the slightest hesitation in recommending it to all who study economy of time, labor, and money.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We have tested this medicine, and assure our readers that it not only possess all the virtues claimed for it, but in many instances surpasses any other remedy we have ever known. It should not be classed with the nostrums of the day, got up for the special purpose of pecuniary profit, but be regarded as one of the standard medicines, for the public benefit.—*Herald of Gospel Liberty.*

TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of 1812.
Land Warrants wanted.
HEWES EMIG & Co.,
No. 50 South Third street,
Philadelphia.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Cocoanate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

FROM THE MINES OF IDAHO to the brown-stone fronts of Madison Avenue, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is in request, though the standard pertume of fashion, its popularity is limited to no class or section—it is a national staple.—*Paterson Guardian.*

TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, No 505 Market street, will hold to-morrow (Thursday) morning their third large trade sale of Boots and Shoes, commencing at ten o'clock.

IF YOU desire perfect Pictures of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

TAKE AYER'S SARSPARILLA to purify the blood and remove tumors, pimples, boils, and sores, which only exhibit the rottenness within.

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS in Oil, as Pictures and Likenesses, are unsurpassed, if made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

FLY—FREEMAN.—On the 18th of September, by the Rev. Mr. Manship, Mr. JACOB T. FLY, formerly of Lebanon, Pa., to Mrs. ELLA FREEMAN, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Harvey, of this city.

DIED.

BROWNE.—On the 2d instant, ALEXANDER BROWNE, Sr., in the 68th year of his age.

His male friends and the relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 New street, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

CAMERON.—Suddenly, on the 3d instant, DAVID W. CAMERON, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends also Montgomery Lodge, No. 19; Columbia Mark Lodge No. 91; Jerusalem H. R. A. Chapter, No. 3; and St. John's Commandery, No. 1, A. Y. M.; Harmony Lodge and Harmony Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; and the Trustees of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, No 2127 Jefferson street, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FINE.—On Tuesday morning, the 2d instant, HENRY M. FINE, in the 75th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1731 Pine street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church.

GARRISON.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. ANNA THOMPSON, wife of George W. Garrison, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Salem, N. J., on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RICHARDSON.—On the evening of the 1st instant, JOHN RICHARDSON, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 S. Tenth street, at 2½ o'clock P. M., on Fifth day, the 4th instant. Interment at Friends' Western Ground.

WARNE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 1st instant, ELIZA M., wife of E. S. Warne, in the 31st year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

IN MEMORIAM.—
PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1866.

At a meeting of the Ship Builders of the city of Philadelphia, held at the office of the Kensington Screw Dock, Delaware avenue, above Laurel street, to take action relative to the demise of their late Brother Ship Builder, Mr HARMAN S. VAUGHAN, Mr John H. Hammitt was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Preston Brearley, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Death has visited our circle and removed from his sphere of honor and usefulness one of our beloved fraternity, Mr HARMAN S. VAUGHAN, we hereby desire to express our deep sorrow and heartfelt sympathy with his family and friends in this their trying bereavement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with submission to the decrees of Divine Providence we feel that we have lost a true and faithful Brother, and one that awakens our warmest sympathies for those bereft of his association, companionship, and friendship.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body on Thursday, October 4, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM FISHER,
WILLIAM CRAMP,
CHARLES E. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

A. Y. M., LAFAYETTE LODGE, No. 71.—The members will meet at the HALL, TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN D. MATZINGER.
By order of the W. M.
CHARLES C. BURNS,
Secretary.

A NICE CAKE FOR TEA OR BREAKFAST is either the Bran or Corn Wisconsin Cake. The former agrees with most dyspeptics. Farmers receipts for making them are given to purchasers of our Pans.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRASS BOLTS OF A VARIETY OF SIZES. Brass Silver-plated and Iron Door Chains and strong Wrought Iron Bolts for outside doors for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

"PUSH," "PULL," "BOARDING," "Office," and numbers in gilt letters on porcelain plates, on hand at the Hardware store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 4 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER
No. 430 CHESNUT Street.
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
SPICE AND VAULTS,
No. 430 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA
Families supplied Or ers from the Country promptly attended to. 8 31§

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

TRADE SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.
ON THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 4,
PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
WILL HOLD THEIR THIRD LARGE TRADE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR THE FALL OF 1866,
Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers,
9 28 5t No. 505 MARKET Street.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21§

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, Jr.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF RICH SILVER PLATED WARE.
On Thursday Morning next,
October 4, at 11 o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a magnificent assortment of rich silver-plated ware embracing urns, tea sets, salvers, fruit sets and stands, wine stands, large and small castors, baskets and trays, ice and water pitchers, goblets, cups, syrup pitchers, spoon holders, oyster and soup tureens, candelabra, fire trumpets, etc.

Also, spoons, forks, and ladies' a full assortment, all triple plate on fine nickel. These goods are warranted the best ever offered at public sale. 9 29 4t
Open for examination on Wednesday afternoon.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street between Third and Fourth.
REGULAR SALE OF
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, JAPANNED WARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
On Tuesday Morning
Commencing at 9½ o'clock sharp in lots suitable for city and country retail store-keepers. 10 3 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
SAMUEL K. SMYTH,
Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR.
9 22 1m

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, October 3.

Johnson's Troubles with his New Appointees.

The practice of making changes of Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue on political grounds is found to be working so badly that it is likely to be abandoned. The returns of many of the new appointees are so confused and imperfect that it is found necessary to send them back for revision, and the diminished returns in many cases show that the ignorance of new officers is taken advantage of to a great extent by unprincipled parties.

The Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps is so nearly full that general enlistments will be suspended, but first-class men will be enlisted at the stations at Philadelphia, New York, and in this city to fill vacancies caused by expiration of terms of enlistment.

Cholera.

Another case of Asiatic cholera has occurred here, the party being a lady named Acker, residing in the northern part of the city. She is recovering.

Association of Rebel Prison Survivors.

An association has been formed here of former soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy who were prisoners of war in the South. A resolution was adopted last night, requesting the ex-prisoners of war resident in the different States to notify the Association of their place of residence, in order that a full record of the prisoners of war may be kept.

It was also determined to have an annual celebration.

From Canada.

OTTOWA, C. W., October 3.—The Executive Council held a council for several hours last night. It is reported that important despatches relating to the Fenians have been received.

The Board of Trade has passed a resolution that American and British silver will be taken hereafter at 4 per cent. discount.

TORONTO, C. W., October 3.—An interesting experiment regarding the use of peat for fuel has been tried by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and has proved entirely successful.

Negotiations are being made for a curling match between the Montreal and Manchester (England) Clubs.

The receipts of Barley in the Toronto market yesterday from the farmers' wagons reached sixty thousand bushels.

A Stray Balloon.

OSWEGO, N. Y., October 3.—A balloon, partially inflated, without occupants, was picked up in Lake Ontario yesterday.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The steamer *Moro Castle*, from Havana, has been signalled below.

Very Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Stocks are stronger. Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Cumberland preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 118; Reading, 116; Hudson River 123; Canton Company, 55; Erie Railroad, 87; Western Union Telegraph, 54; Missouri 6s, 79; Virginia 6s 69; United States 6s, 1867, 108; Coupons 1881, 111; do 1862, 111; do 1865, 109; Ten-forties, 99; Treasury 7-30 Notes, 106. Gold, 148.

BALTIMORE, October 3.—Flour very firm